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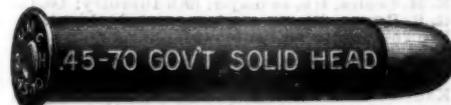


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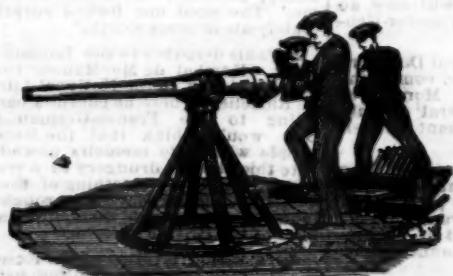
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR W. H. BELL, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his leave at Arvada, Col.

LIEUTENANT G. R. CECIL, 18th U. S. Infantry, is recuperating at Coburg, Ontario.

LIEUTENANT H. A. REED, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting in Milwaukee.

LIEUTENANT F. P. AVERY, 3d U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Snelling on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, is a recent visitor to the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT G. MCK. WILLIAMSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was expected this week at Fort Wingate, N. M.

GENERAL C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., left New York City this week on a visit to Northern Michigan.

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a short leave.

GENERAL H. L. CHIPMAN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Chipman have returned to Detroit from a visit to San Antonio.

CAPTAIN C. W. MINER, 22d U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Totten from a trip to Fort Pembina, N. D.

LIEUTENANT J. H. DUVALL, 18th U. S. Infantry, has entered upon duty in the Rebellion Record Office at Washington.

CAPTAIN J. F. HASKELL, 23d U. S. Infantry, of the Tactical Board, is East from Leavenworth on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD and Lieut. L. G. Berry, 4th U. S. Artillery, were visitors in New Orleans, La., this week.

UNDER recent orders, Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 5th U. S. Infantry, changes base from Fort Hancock to Fort Bliss, Tex.

GENERAL N. B. SWITZER, U. S. A., and family, lately at Cincinnati, have gone to Sweet Springs, Monroe County, W. Va.

ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL G. N. LIEBER, U. S. A., and family are at Conanicut Island, R. I., for a portion of the summer.

LIEUTENANT F. G. HODGSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Hodgson are spending a few days at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. G. WARREN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., left Willets Point this week for the State encampment at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, is expected early next week at the encampment of Michigan State troops at Goguac Lake.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Inf., has returned to San Antonio from court-martial duty at Tucson and resumed command of the post.

CAPTAIN G. E. OVERTON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was in New York City this week and went to Governor's Island to be examined for retirement.

CAPTAIN M. E. TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, will spend the autumn and a portion of the winter abroad for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR E. B. BEAUMONT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Gen. Stanley's staff, is expected North in a few weeks to spend a portion of the summer and autumn.

The detail of Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th U. S. Cav., to the Military Academy next month will command Gen. E. A. Carr to appoint another regimental adjutant.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., left Chicago this week for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where he'll remain for about a week and then pay a short visit to friends in the East.

MAJOR J. B. RAWLES, Capt. F. G. Smith and Lieuts. L. H. Walker and J. T. Martin, 4th U. S. Art., returned to Atlanta early in the week from a trip to St. Augustine.

In accordance with the request of America, Germany and England, King Oscar, of Sweden, has nominated Conrad Cederkrantz for the post of Chief Justice of Samoa.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Inf., whose position as A. D. C. is vacated by the retirement of General Grierson, is visiting his father, Gen. A. J. Perry, in San Francisco.

MAJOR C. R. GREENLEAF, surgeon, U. S. A., left Washington this week for Mt. Gretna, Pa., to assist the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania in the medical inspection of the encampment.

MAJOR H. C. HASBROUCK, 4th U. S. Art., and the garrison of Ft. Barrancas under his command were busy this week preparing for a summer's tour in camp at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPTAIN R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th U. S. Cav., recently on recruiting service in Vermont, is now at Springfield, Mass., and expects a trip to towns in Connecticut to secure aspirants for military service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, 18th U. S. Inf., is now the senior of his grade in the Infantry arm and, if no casualty intervenes, will become colonel of the 23d U. S. Infantry Jan. 15 next, when Col. H. M. Black retires.

LIEUTENANT TROS. H. REES, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected this week at Atlanta, Ga., where he is to be married, July 26, to Miss Fanny Grier Happerset, daughter of Major J. C. G. Happerset, surgeon, U. S. A.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, U. S. A., is spending the summer at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, although his home is still at Los Angeles. The Bethany College, of Virginia, at its 49th commencement, a few weeks ago, conferred upon him the degree of LL. B.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., is on a trip to Colorado.

FORT LEAVENWORTH is mightily pleased at the promotion of Gen. McCook.

MAJOR WM. ARTHUR, U. S. A., and family are now comfortably settled in St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT M. F. HARMON, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday on a short leave.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, has left Fort Riley, Kas., for the East on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. M. NEALL, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bidwell, Cal.

CAPTAIN W. H. CORBUSIER, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT G. N. CHASE, 4th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Lancaster, Cal., from a trip to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT G. W. S. STEVENS, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Saratoga.

COLONEL J. R. SMITH, surgeon, U. S. A., has returned to Los Angeles, Cal., from a trip through New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR JOHNSON, 11th U. S. Inf., left Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., on Saturday last, on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 31 U. S. Artillery, left Washington Bks., D. C., on Saturday last, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, 1st U. S. Artillery, has left Fort Monroe, Va., to spend the balance of the summer on professional business.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week from an official visit to New York City.

LIEUTENANT C. G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous temporarily established at Augusta, Me.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Thursday to spend a week in the encampment at Mt. Gretna, Pa.

MAJOR-GENERAL MILES is commanding the Department of Arizona from San Francisco until new assignments are made by the President.

CAPTAIN C. R. PAUL, 18th U. S. Infantry, who has been on recruiting service at Augusta, Me., has gone to Rochester, N. Y., to pick up likely recruits.

LIEUTENANT FRANK TAYLOR, 14th U. S. Infantry, of Washington, is a recent visitor in St. Louis, and thence goes to Fort Walla Walla on a short visit.

THE death of Captain Louis R. Stillé, 23d U. S. Infantry, promotes 1st Lieut. O. L. Wisting to captain, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Allaire to 1st lieutenant.

CAPTAIN J. Q. ADAMS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who has been on the march with his troop from Fort Maginnis to Fort Custer, arrived at the latter post this week.

ADJUTANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Lowell, Arizona, this week, to spend a couple of months on leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th U. S. Infantry, is expected in New York in a few days to be examined for retirement. He has been on sick leave for some time past.

LIEUTENANT E. R. HILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, who is due at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Sept. 1 next, will visit friends at Medina, Ohio, during the month of August.

GEORGE W. CHILDS dedicates his little volume "Recollections of General Grant," to "Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, whose devotion as a wife was only equalled by the affection of her illustrious husband."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. SMITH, U. S. A., retired, has left South Norwalk, Conn., for a visit to Mackinac, Mich. After Aug. 9, he intends to leave the latter place for a trip to Heckertown, Ontario, Canada.

CAPTAIN F. W. MANSFIELD and Lieuts. P. M. B. Travis, R. M. Blatchford and C. P. Russ, 11th U. S. Inf., returned to Madison Barracks on Saturday last from a season of small-arms practice at Fort Niagara.

A FORT RILEY correspondent writes: "The Fourth passed very pleasantly, with many sports. Lieut. S. R. Tompkins, 7th Cavalry, rode a winner in a half mile four hurdle dash in a little better than one minute."

COLONEL M. I. LUDINGTON, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., who only went from Philadelphia to San Francisco in November last, will now go to Washington for duty with Quartermaster-General Batchelder.

FOLLOWING the appointment of General Du Barry as Commissary-General of Subsistence, comes the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Michael R. Morgan to colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Major T. C. Sullivan to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Wm. H. Nash to major.

GENTLEMAN W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., has been on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Thackard, at Cape May. A local correspondent writes: "The presence of General Sherman, that brave war veteran, lends an air of dignity to the town. It is proud of his presence and has welcomed him in a manner which cannot be described."

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY, the famous explorer, was married at Westminster Abbey, London, July 12, to Miss Dorothy Tennant. It is needless to say the occasion was one of more than ordinary importance. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Garnet Wolseley and Lady Wolseley, Sir Lyon Playfair and Lady Playfair, the Barones Burdett-Coutts, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir John Millais, and a host of other well-known persons were present.

ADJUTANT J. B. ERWIN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

QUARTERMASTER A. L. SMITH, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is to spend the summer and part of the autumn abroad.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor on Wednesday on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. E. EASTMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., on Wednesday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANTS B. A. BYRNE and W. N. Hughes, of Fort Leavenworth, were visitors this week at Little Rock, Ark.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PIPER, 8th U. S. Infantry, and bride arrived at Fort Robinson, Neb., July 4, and received a hearty welcome.

CAPTAIN C. P. EAGAN, U. S. A., who is spending the summer on the Pacific Coast has had his leave still further extended two months.

THE directors of the Newport Casino have extended invitations to casino and club to the officers of the Army, Navy and Revenue Marine stationed at Newport.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, will go abroad in the autumn, to remain about a year, and embrace the opportunity to advance his professional knowledge.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MURRAY, U. S. A., of Gen. Merritt's staff, who has been visiting friends at Old Point Comfort, has had his leave extended and will return to St. Louis early in August.

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Leavenworth and go abroad for the benefit of his health until the latter part of September, when he will join Mitchell's battery at Fort Adams.

COLONEL C. H. SMITH, 19th U. S. Inf., and the companies of his regiment at Fort Wayne will leave for Goguac Lake, Mich., in a few days to encamp with the State troops. Col. Smith will also officially inspect the encampment.

LIEUTENANT J. L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been on duty in New Orleans for some time past in connection with distribution of supplies to flood sufferers, has resumed charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at New Orleans.

MAJOR JOHN V. LAUDERDALE, Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Wayne, Mich., for a brief tour of temporary duty during the absence of Major Tilton, who has gone to Sault Ste Marie to attend the Board convened to select a site for the new Fort Brady.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A., was in Washington this week on business with the Secretary of War in connection with the Academy. Of course, everybody was glad to see him and, as is always the case, he found it very difficult to get away from his old friends.

THE appointment of General McCook to brigadier-general promotes Lieut.-Col. Melville A. Cochran, 5th, to colonel, 6th Infantry; Major W. L. Kellogg, 19th, to lieutenant colonel, 5th Infantry; Capt. E. M. Coates, 4th, to major, 19th Infantry; 1st Lieut. R. P. Brown, 4th, to captain, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Browne, 4th, to 1st lieutenant.

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Major E. B. Williston, 3d Art., born July 15; to Captain A. B. Kaufman, 8th Cav., born July 16; to Major A. E. Bates, paymaster, born July 15; to Major John S. Witcher, paymaster, born July 15; to Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., born July 18; to Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson, 4th Art., born July 14, and to Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf., born July 14.

FIRST LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d U. S. Inf., detailed to supervise the rifle practice at Camp Lakeview, Minn., has been instructed to explain to the guardsmen the nature of the United States military service, and to give all who are interested full information relative to the requirements for enlistment in the U. S. Army, the inducements for young men with a military training to enter its ranks, the opportunities for promotion, etc.

THERE is an old desk in the U. S. Engineers' office at Baltimore which was used by Gen. Robert E. Lee when he was in charge of the office a great many years ago, and a large volume containing the records and copies of the correspondence of the office made by Gen. Lee and signed with his well-known signature. The book has been mutilated in some parts by persons cutting out the autograph of Gen. Lee, but hereafter it will be carefully guarded.

"MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., who was on the trip West with Governor Hill," says the *New York World*, "kept up his reputation for gallantry. At the station in Indianapolis, at 5 A. M., he was drinking a cup of coffee by the side of a woman about 80 years old who was asking the price of everything and finding nothing cheap enough. Gen. Sickles threw a coin over to the waiter. 'Now, woman,' he cried, 'eat a half a dollar's worth with me.' The aged one looked surprised, but immediately ate 50 cents worth."

A PARIS despatch to the *London Daily Telegraph* says: "Marshal de MacMahon, Due de Magenta, is a daily visitor to the National Library in the Rue de Richelieu, where he consults carefully works relating to the Franco-German war of 1870-71. One would think that the Marshal, like many people who write memoirs nowadays, would delineate this kind of drudgery to a trustworthy amanuensis; but he does nothing of the kind, and pores over the volumes which are brought to him with an industry which would do credit to a champion compiler of the British Museum."

AT a stated meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, held at Governor's Island, July 11, Major W. L. Haskin, 1st Artillery, the commandant of Fort Columbus, and a valuable contributor to the Journal of the institution, was elected a member of its Council in place of Capt. Vogdes, 5th Artillery, who is now at Fort Canby. At the same meeting Major Haskin was also elected as assistant secretary of the institution, Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Artillery, having resigned from that office his duties as treasurer and associate editor of the Journal occupying all his spare time.

LIEUTENANT J. McI. CARTER, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his home at Farmington, Mo.

LIEUTENANT T. J. CLAY, U. S. A., has returned to Los Angeles from a trip to Fort Bayard, N. M.

CAPTAIN F. E. PHELPS, 8th U. S. Cav., is expected in St. Paul in a few days for examination for retirement.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND residents regret to part with Major J. H. Lord, quartermaster, U. S. A., who goes under recent orders to San Francisco for duty.

MAJOR J. H. GILMAN, Commissary of Subsistence, for a long time on duty at Washington under Gen. Macleod, has left Washington on a two months sick leave.

MISS R. M. STONE, daughter of Gen. Roy Stone, was married in London, England, July 15 to Mr. Lawrence Turnure, Jr., of New York. Bishop Potter officiated.

LIEUTENANT MITCHELL F. JAMAR, U. S. A., military instructor at St. John's College, Annapolis, has recommended Eugene Heyde, M. Tilghman Johnson and James A. Nydegger, students at the last term, as having shown the greatest aptitude in military instruction during the year, and has forwarded their names to be published in the next Army Register.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., now at Peekskill, was the recipient of many good wishes on Monday of this week, his birthday. A despatch from Peekskill says: "The officers of Luxury Row, who one and all hold him in the highest esteem, celebrated the event in a bedding manner. Gen. Jackson is one of the most popular officers that have visited the camp and is universally admired for his many soldierly and personal qualities."

THE Burlington (Vt.) Press says: "Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, was a guest at the Van Ness House July 10. He came from Washington, D. C., to inspect the shell in process of manufacture by Messrs. Lang, Goodhue and Co. Captain Smith is a native of St. Albans, Vt., and ranks as one of the brightest officers of his grade in the Army. He is sure of a hearty welcome from his many friends whenever he visits his native State."

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. L. W. Cornish, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. C. Richards, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. R. B. Watkins, Signal Corps; 2nd Lieut. W. H. Bean, 2d Cav.; Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, Engrs.; Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Smith, 4th Cav.; Col. John M. Wilson, Supt., U. S. M. A.; and 2d Lieut. F. A. Tripp, 18th Inf.

THE Kansas City Times, referring to Gen. McCook's promotion, says: "No appointment made in the Army during recent years has been received with such general approval in and out of the Army as that of Gen. McCook. Its popularity among the enlisted men at Fort Leavenworth, where he has been in command for four years must be a matter of great gratification to this veteran officer, who labors early and late in their behalf, and more welcome than congratulations from the most intimate friend. Now that the nomination is confirmed, Gen. McCook will be ordered to Washington, and it is hoped here the consultation there will result in his being retained in command, increase the importance of the post, and enable him to carry out his long-cherished views in making Fort Leavenworth what it should be."

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER, U. S. N., is visiting his family at Jamestown, R. I.

P. ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. H. KEARNEY, U. S. N., is at Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.

PAYMASTER T. S. THOMPSON, U. S. N., is at No. 1 Linwood street, Roxbury, Mass.

CAPTAIN F. MCGLENSEY, U. S. N., and family are at Charlottesville, Va., for the summer.

COMMANDER W. B. HOFF, U. S. N., will spend the month of August at Halifax, N. S., with his family.

REAR ADMIRAL E. R. COLHOUN, U. S. N., and family are spending the summer at Takoma Park, Md.

PAYMASTER G. C. GOODLOE, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

COMMANDER F. J. HIGGINSON, U. S. N., and family are quartered for the summer at Mountain Lake, Giles Co., Va.

PAT DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cunningham are recent arrivals at the Hotel Metropolis, London, Eng.

PAYMASTER L. A. FRAILEY, U. S. N., and family left Washington last week to spend the summer months at Sandwich, Mass.

ENSIGNS A. T. LONG and Francis Bougher, U. S. Navy, reported for duty on board the *Omaha*, Asiatic Station, on June 11 last.

L. MURRAY, M. E., Chief Engineer Autofajaska Railway, Brazil, is on a visit to the United States, and was in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT N. H. BARNES, U. S. N., with his wife and family, are spending the summer at the residence of Mrs. Barnes's father, H. G. Stoughton, of South Windsor, Conn.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WARING, U. S. N., left Washington July 16 to join his family at Spring Lake, N. J., where he will remain for a month. Upon his return he will receive orders for sea duty, probably to the *Nipsic*.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD H. GHEEN, U. S. N., arrived in St. Paul, July 8, and is visiting at Mr. D. A. Mourt's, his wife's father. For the last three years Lieut. Gheen has been executive officer of the *Yantic*, and during a portion of that period has been exposed to some rather rough experiences. As Lieut. Gheen's wife and daughter are with him, it is to be hoped that he may remain long enough in St. Paul to become personally acquainted with many of our people.—*Pioneer Press*.

MISS LILIAN MAY CRANDALL was married, July 2, at Newport, R. I., to Acting Gunner Horace Ridout Yewell, U. S. N. A reception followed the ceremony and Mr. and Mrs. Yewell started on a wedding tour. In about a week they will go to Mare Island, Cal.

The following named officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer, Lt. C. T. Forse, Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse, Medical Inspector T. N. Penrose, P. Asst. Engr. F. J. Schell, Asst. Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, and Chaplain Chas. H. Parks.

THE Harrisonburg (Va.) Valley *Spirit* says: "On Wednesday the people of our town had the pleasure of seeing a very handsome four-in-hand come in and draw up at the Revere House. The coaching party was quite distinguished one, the members being Rear Admiral Earl English, U. S. Navy, and wife; Mrs. E. H. Taunt, wife of Lieut. Taunt, U. S. Navy; Miss Williamson, of Washington; Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon, U. S. N., and wife, and Mr. Russell Smith, treasurer of Culpeper county. We understand that it is the intention of the party to visit all of the Virginia springs and other places of interest. The team, composed of three spanking bays and a splendid gray, was very much admired."

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Lt.-Comdr. B. H. Buckingham, who made many friends here when naval attaché to the United States Legation, has been invalided home from the Revolutionary Squadron. It will be remembered that when superseded he was appointed additional aide-de-camp to Admiral Walker. We trust that Lieut. Buckingham's illness was not of a serious nature, and that his voyage home in the *Yorktown* with Comdr. Chadwick has pulled him round. Now that he has returned, it would not be a great surprise to his friends if he obtained an appointment to one of the new cruisers. A man of his energy and attainments is not likely to be long out of employ."

THE New York *Times* says: "One of the New York Representatives has a chance to earn a \$500 fee, but will let the opportunity pass. The son of a prominent officer in the Paymasters' Corps of the Navy is anxious to become a cadet in the Naval Academy, but is unable to secure an appointment from the Congressional district in which he lives. One of his zealous friends has written to the New York Congressman explaining the difficulties in the young man's way, and offered him \$500 if he will get the desired appointment. If the New Yorker cannot attend to the matter himself, he is authorized to offer the \$500 to any other Representative willing to earn it. As the New York man is making no secret of the offer he has received, the naval officer's son is likely to remain a private citizen."

RECENT DEATHS.

A DESPATCH of July 16 from Santa Anna, Cal., says: "Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson, 24th U. S. Infantry, on a few weeks' leave from Fort Grant, Ariz., and Miss Lottie Spurgeon, daughter of Chairman Spurgeon, of the County Board of Supervisors, were drowned July 15 at Newport Beach, a pleasure resort a short distance from this place. Miss Spurgeon, who is an expert swimmer, ventured too far and was carried out by the current. Mr. B. F. Hall and his daughter went to her assistance, but their strength soon gave out. At this juncture Lieutenant Donaldson plunged through the surf and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Hall and his daughter. He then tried to rescue Miss Spurgeon, but just as he reached where she was both disappeared. Their bodies have been recovered." Many will regret the brave young officer, who was graduated from West Point and promoted to the 24th Infantry. He was born in Sweden and appointed from Iowa.

CAPTAIN LOUIS R. STILLÉ, 23d U. S. Infantry, who died suddenly at post of San Antonio, Texas, July 15, was a son of Prof. Stillé, a distinguished scholar of Philadelphia. In 1862 young Stillé was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, rose to captain and received the brevet of major for his gallant and meritorious services during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Gen. Lee. Mustered out in August, 1865, he was in March, 1866, appointed 2d Lieutenant 14th U. S. Infantry, transferred to the 23d Infantry in the following September, promoted 1st Lieutenant in October, 1866, and captain in March, 1879. Capt. Stillé was an experienced duty officer of long and varied service. The remains were sent to Philadelphia for interment.

GENERAL DANIEL T. VAN BUREN, who died suddenly, July 16, at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in the 65th year of his age, was born in Kingston, N. Y. He entered the Military Academy in 1843, and was graduated in 1847, ranking sixth in a class of 38, and was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 2d Art. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war he went to the front. He was made 1st lieutenant Feb. 14, 1849, and served at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from Aug. 8, 1849, to Jan. 17, 1850. He was assigned to duty on the Coast Survey from Dec. 2, 1852, and remained there until 1855, when he resigned to enter civil life. Gen. Van Buren entered the bar in his native city and practiced also the profession of a civil engineer. He was School Commissioner from 1858 to 1861, and Colonel of Engineers in the National Guard from 1858 to 1860. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion Gen. Van Buren became attached to the Engineer Corps, 20th N. Y., and afterward was chief of staff of Maj. Gen. Dix, and served as A. A. G. on the staff of Maj. Gen. Hooker. March 13, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion. He was mustered

out of the Service, March 20, 1866, and for a time was a surveyor and engineer at Kingston. Since then he has lived at Plainfield.

A DESPATCH of July 16 from Norfolk, Va., says: "Thomas Truxton, a thirteen-year-old son of the late Commodore W. T. Truxton, U. S. N., by his second marriage, was drowned this afternoon while in bathing at Norfolk with two young companions, Bradford Burwell, son of Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell, U. S. N., and Pinckney Payne. Both lads made gallant attempts to save young Truxton, Burwell nearly losing his own life in doing so. Payne had Truxton's head out of water, but a dog jumped into the water and forcing Payne's head under compelled him to lose his hold on Truxton, who sank and was seen no more."

1ST LIEUTENANT JOHN N. RHODES, of the Revenue Marine Service, who died at Algiers, La., July 16, had been in the Service for 17 years. It will be remembered by many that he received the thanks of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury, and was advanced by the President 21 numbers for particularly gallant conduct at the wreck of the steamer *City of Columbus* off Gay Head, Mass., in January, 1884.

WM. GRAHAM MCMLIAN, late naval cadet, Class '87, died on July 7, of typhoid fever, at the residence of his father, Mr. Hamilton McMillan, Red Springs, North Carolina.

MRS. CORNELIA WARD WHIPPLE, wife of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and the mother of Major C. H. Whipple, Pay Department, U. S. A., died July 16.

MRS. M. A. WENN, mother of the wife of Captain D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Inf., died at St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1890, aged 79.

THE Hon. W. M. Shipp, father of Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th U. S. Cavalry, died at Charlotte, N. C., June 28, aged 71.

SAILMAKER J. C. HERBERT, U. S. N., retired, died at Beverly, N. J., July 8, aged 77.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The Sundry Civil bill as reported to the Senate on Wednesday by the Committee on Appropriations contains the following amendments of interest to the Army: To commence the erection of a fire-proof building for machine shop, finishing shops, etc., at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1890, \$100,000. The appropriation for construction of buildings at and enlargement of military posts is increased from \$650,000 to \$800,000. At the suggestion of the Surgeon General of the Army a proviso has been added to the appropriation of \$400,000 made by the House for artificial limbs, setting forth that in cases of commutation the money shall be paid directly to the soldier, sailor, or marine, and no fee or compensation shall be allowed or paid to any agent or attorney. The appropriation for continuing the publication of the Records of the War of the Rebellion is increased from \$152,000 to \$225,000.

The bills recently passed by the Senate to give Capt. George M. Wheeler the rank of major on the retired list, and to restore and retire Capt. Henry Zell, were favorably reported by the House Military Committee this week.

The early passage of the bill to establish a national military park at the Battlefield of Chickamauga is now certain. It has passed both houses, and is now in the hands of a conference committee for the consideration of amendments inserted by the Senate, requiring that the three commissioners have charge of the park and their assistant in historical work shall have actively participated in the Battle of Chickamauga or any of the battles about Chattanooga. Two of the commissioners are to be civilians, and the other an Army officer, who will probably be Capt. Kellogg.

In the House on Tuesday Mr. Vandever, of California, introduced a bill granting a pension of \$3,000 a year, to the widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A.

In reporting favorably a substitute bill for the several pending measures reviving the grade of lieutenant-general, the House Committee on Military Affairs says: "The United States is divided into three military divisions, each of which should be commanded by a major-general. There are at present but two major-generals in the Army besides the major-general who is commanding the Army. Congress has adopted a policy of giving the grade of lieutenant-general to officers who became distinguished during the war as commanders of armies. The present commander of the Army was very distinguished and commanded an Army during a great part of the war. The Committee feel that the President of the United States should be authorized to promote this officer to that grade."

The substitute bill reviving the grade of the Lieutenant General reported by the House Military Committee July 12 provides: That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and the same is hereby, revived in the Army of the United States; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a lieutenant-general, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill and ability; which grade shall continue during the continuance in office of the officer appointed under and by virtue of this act, after which such grade shall cease. Sec. 2. The pay and emoluments of the officer so appointed shall be the same as heretofore provided by law for the lieutenant-general of the Army."

PROFESSOR HENDRICKSON'S REMOVAL.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

I, for one, regret that the *Evening Post* should aid in circulating such statements as appeared in its issue of July 9, under the title of "Prof. Hendrickson's Removal," and concerning Commodore Ramsay. Commodore Ramsay has always borne the reputation of being extremely conscientious in the performance of duty, and it is very doubtful if he would allow anything, besides the professional ability of an officer, to influence him in the "preferences between subordinates."

CAPTAIN MORTON'S OPINION.

THE censure of Gen. Schofield has directed renewed attention to the letter of Capt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Feb. 25 last. It is very incisive in its criticism, their general purport being summed up in this, the concluding sentence:

Our old war heads of departments have passed from active service and their places are filled by others, who have been so long in time and distance isolated from the Army proper they have lost sympathy with and interest in it, and are ignorant of its wants and needs, and while they have concentrated power and correspondingly abridged the authority and discretion of the officers of the line, there has been no corresponding vigilance and watching and ordering of details. In fact, the Army is hidebound and top-heavy.

Of the Military Academy Capt. Morton says:

The Military Academy is inbred too much for intellectual expansion, and to keep touch with the Army and the times. It tries to give inspiration to, instead of receiving it from, the Army. . . . Wars draw upon every resource of a nation. Not a science, art, profession or trade escapes the draft, and the soldier, who carries marshal's baton in his knapsack, as A. W. T. quotes, has to carry also a great deal in his knowledge box. There is no place in the world, I believe, where they get more downright hard and continuous study out of young men than at West Point, and yet the course there only lays the foundation for a life of study. Some founder on it and give it up when they graduate, but they cannot give it up entirely, and most of them keep it up—and that is one reason why many think the Military Academy is lagging behind.

Concerning other subjects Capt. Morton says:

Our recruiting officers, to save a little rent, have been located in low streets of our large cities, among bagnoles, where no respectable man would want to be seen walking, and from the number of thieves and incorrigible drunkards that find their way out to companies, notwithstanding the numerous desertions at depots, shows conclusively that recruiting officers engage men for five years as no other business man would do, without any proper inquiry into their character or past history or asking for the ordinary recommendations considered essential by business men. Is there any surprise that the number of good men is limited? Not outside the A. G. O.

The Army loses about 3,000 of its scalawags each year, and retains as good men as can be found in any walk of life. Judges on the bench, telegraph operators, station agents, lawmen, rancheros and bankers, and, in fact, the very best business men, and most prominent citizens in our western cities, have served, and profited by "five years in the Regular Army." Our staff departments are kept up to a war footing only in strength, and bid fair to topple over with top heaviness and impotency. The only fair rule of promotion under such circumstances is the one by seniority, if one could get enforced the law, enacted to eliminate the other rule, luck. It is hard to keep up enthusiasm twenty or thirty years as a lieutenant. But such is our system. Yet our officers who go abroad say our Army is superior to any they saw in foreign lands. One of my own regiment said he wished at St. Cyr he had the right or left half of his troop to show the French officers how American soldiers can ride and drill. Our Army has ever been equal to every emergency, and not so bad as we may infer from the Washington diatribes on "Army Reform," which are largely hobby horses to military lame and newsworthy notoriety.

Notwithstanding the line officers must be prepared to act promptly and wisely in every emergency that can possibly arise, they are cut off from civilization and undergo all the privations, hardships and dangers, and have no facilities for educating their children and none of the advantages of civil life and society; they get the smallest pay and slowest promotion. The encouragement is to get away from legitimate duties and into the staff. These are the causes for the disgraceful scramble for soft details and dead men's shoes, when there is a vacancy in the staff. The slow promotion and the rule of seniority put none but superannuated officers in high command and at the head of staff departments. Some are mentally and others physically disqualified for vigorous command or administration, and in the event of war, the same as 1861, they will have to be relegated to the rear, and younger and unknown men developed to do the war business. Rarely energetic and stirring men can stand active military service until they are 64 years of age—but they are the only kind that can keep an Army efficient.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS.

U. S. S. CONSTELLATION, July 15, 1890,
AT ANCHOR OFF NEW LONDON, CONN.

THE Constellation is again anchored off the Pequot House, New London, after a week of very thorough drilling in the Sound. Anchors were dropped every night, thus giving both watches all night in their hammocks.

Sunday night no little excitement, as well as amusement, was created by a sailor jumping overboard, and attempting to swim ashore. A boat was lowered and started in pursuit. After much work by those in the boat, and expert dodging on the part of the swimmer, he was overhauled and returned aboard. There it was placed in single irons to await trial by a summary Court-martial, composed of Lieut. Cutler (senior officer), Lieut. Dodge, Ensign Dresel and Asst. Surg. Lowman.

The torpedo boat Cushing is lying at anchor a short distance from the Constellation. She arrived Friday afternoon.

The Constellation's next port will be Newport, R. I., where the cadets are to visit the Torpedo Station. She will arrive there about July 18 and remain over Sunday.

Lieut. Winslow, of the Cushing, visited the ship Sunday.

Admiral Rodgers is staying at the Pequot House.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Capt. Bartlett, of the Naval Academy, arrived on board the yacht Crusader from New York. Mrs. Lieut.-Comdr. Gilpatrick has left the Fort Griswold House after a short visit.

Mrs. Lieut. Bull, of the Navy-yard, gave a very pleasant dinner to a small party of cadets. Among the young ladies present were Miss Bunce, Miss Bacon, Miss Borden, the Misses Stark, Miss Smalley and Miss Bancroft.

Sunday morning all hands were called to muster and the result of the summary Court-martial, in the case of H. F. Sullivan (landsmans), for attempting to desert by swimming ashore, was published. The "proceedings" were approved and the "flogging"—"not guilty"—was disapproved by the commanding officer. The man was released from confinement and restored to duty.

Payne, Hobbs has left the ship on five days' leave of absence. The Cushing left New London July 14 for Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Ensign Miner's sister, Mrs. Longstreet, and mother, Mrs. W. Cox, have returned to their home in San Francisco, Cal.

THE Secretary of War is now examining the papers of the numerous candidates for appointment to the existing vacancies, one each in the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department, and one prospective in the Adjutant General's Department. It is understood that service as volunteer is to have great weight in making the selection. It is also expected that none of the appointments will be made until Colonel Whipple retires, when all three will be made together.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS.

JULY 12, 1890.

Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Infantry, to be brigadier-general.

Col. Beckman Du Barry, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of brigadier-general.

NOMINATIONS.

JULY 16, 1890.

Lieut.-Col. Michael R. Morgan, to be colonel and assistant commissary general of subsistence, vice Du Barry, appointed commissary general.

Major Thomas C. Sullivan, to be lieut.-colonel and assistant commissary general of subsistence, vice Morgan, promoted.

Capt. Wm. H. Nash, to be major and commissary of subsistence, vice Sullivan, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Melville A. Cochran, 5th Inf., to be colonel 6th, vice McCook, appointed brigadier-general.

Major Wm. L. Kellogg, 19th Inf., to be lieut.-colonel 5th, vice Cochran, promoted colonel 6th Infantry.

Capt. Edwin M. Coates, 4th Inf., to be major 19th, vice Kellogg, promoted.

1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., to be captain, vice Coates, promoted.

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., July 11, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 330, 1403, 1406, and 1413 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

330. Purchases will ordinarily be made by the officer in charge of the canteen, but contracts for such articles as it may be deemed advisable to procure in considerable quantities are to be entered into, with the approval of the commanding officer, by the canteen council. In no case shall orders for goods, however small, be given by the enlisted attendants of the canteen to the person furnishing the supplies. Articles of subsistence stores purchased for sale in the canteen will be sold in quantities smaller than can be sold by the Subsistence Department without breaking small packages. No profit will be charged on such sales beyond the fractions of cents that are necessary in making change.

1403. Post commanders will make such rules regarding sales of subsistence stores as they may deem necessary to economize labor and secure accuracy in delivering and accounting for them. Sales to enlisted men will be made whenever the Subsistence Department is opened for sales. Subsistence supplies sold to officers and enlisted men and employees are for the use of purchasers, and must not be sold or bartered by them.

1406. Officers of the Army and contract and veterinary surgeons may purchase from the Subsistence Department subsistence stores, except forage for beef-cattle, paying therefor cost price, on their certificate that the stores are for the personal or family use of the purchaser, or for the use of an officer's mess of which he is the caterer. Reasonable quantities of subsistence stores shall, in like manner, be sold to an enlisted man, for cash, upon his declaration, in writing, that they are intended for his own use. A company, detachment, hospital, or canteen may purchase in like manner, and at the same rates, upon the certificate of the officer commanding the company or detachment, or in charge of the hospital or canteen, that the stores are necessary for the exclusive use of such company, detachment, hospital, or canteen. Sales to officers will be reported on the abstract of sales to officers; those to enlisted men, and to companies, detachments, hospitals, and canteens, on the abstract of sales to enlisted men. The commanding officer will compare the certificates and permits with the commissioner's abstract of sales, and if correct will so certify.

1413. Subsistence stores shall be sold on credit to enlisted men on written permits (Form No. 60), signed by their respective company commanders; but such permits shall not be given to any enlisted man in excess of the amount of unincurred pay due him, nor in any month in excess of the amount of his monthly pay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

CIRCULAR 9, H. Q. A., July 10, 1890.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of June, 1890, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. CLOTHING FOR DESERTERS AWAITING RESULT OF TRIAL.—Paragraph II, Circular, No. 2, of 1890, from this office, is modified to read as follows:

Until after the determination of the trial of a soldier arrested as a deserter he shall be required to wear the clothes worn at the time of his arrest, unless it should be imperative to issue other clothing, when, as far as practicable, only deserter or other unserviceable clothing shall be issued. [Decision Sec. War, June 14, 90—7889 A. G. O., 1890.]

II. PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS OF SURVEY.—Separate proceedings of boards of survey should be made up for each staff department of the service, that they may accompany the accounts of the officers responsible for the property. [Decision Sec. War, June 21, 90—8544 A. G. O., 1890.]

III. PAY OF INDIAN INTERPRETERS.—Indian interpreters employed under War Department instructions of April 7, 1890, cannot be properly paid from the Army pay appropriation, nor receive from that fund the forty cents per day authorized for "Indian scouts" who furnish their own horses and horse equipment. [Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, June 20, 90—8139 A. G. O., 1890.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
SAMUEL BRECK, Acting Adjt.-General.

G. O. 10, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, July 8, 1890.

Under the orders of the President of the United States, received by telegraph from the Major-General commanding the Army, the immediate command of the Department of Arizona will be exercised, after 12 M., July 8, 1890, until further orders, by the Division Commander.

All official communications, other than stated returns, reports, estimates and requisitions, for the Assistant Adjutant General of the department, will be forwarded direct to the Assistant Adjutant General of the division, so long as the command of the department may be exercised by the Division Commander.

By command of Brigadier-General Miles:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 8, 1890.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at these headquarters and will join their proper stations: 1st Lieutenant C. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, A. D. C.; 2d Lieutenant J. A. Perry, 10th Infantry, A. D. C.

By order of Colonel Grierson:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, July 14, 1890.

It is hereby announced for the information of all concerned that the Major-General Commanding the Army decided, September 5, 1889, that "an officer or enlisted man, having in previous years qualified as a sharpshooter, is not entitled then or subsequently to receive marksman's insignia."

By command of Maj.-Gen. Howard:
W. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, commanding Dept. Arizona, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Division Commander on public business (S. O. 52, July 1, Div. P.)

The Department Commander, Gen. Merritt, accompanied by 1st Lieut. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Forts Crawford and Logan on public business (S. O. 90, July 11, Dept. M.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

The leave granted Capt. Arthur Murray, A. J. A., is extended 15 days (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., on public service (S. O. 52, July 1, Div. P.)

Major Eugene B. Beaumont, A. I. G., will proceed from Fort Brown to Galveston to inspect money accounts (S. O. 56, July 7, D. Tex.)

Major J. P. Sanger, I. G., will inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 88, July 9, Dept. M.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major James H. Lord, Q. M., will proceed to San Francisco and relieve Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M. G., in charge of the general depot of the Q. M. D. Lieut.-Col. Ludington will then repair to Washington and report to the Q. M. General for duty in his office (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Forrest H. Mathewson, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth in addition to his present duties in connection with construction (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.)

Under the provisions of A. R. 72, the journey performed by Maj. S. T. Cushing, C. S., on July 9, from Fort Leavenworth to Kansas City and return, on public business, is approved (S. O. 90, July 11, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles P. Eggin, C. S., is still further extended two months (S. O., July 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate is granted Major Jeremiah H. Gilman, C. S. (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major Culver C. Sniffen, paymr., will pay the troops at Fort Clark, Camps at Eagle Pass, Del Rio and Langtry (S. O. 56, July 7, D. Tex.)

Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., Vancouver Bks., will proceed on public business to Portland Ore. (S. O. 72, July 7, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two days is granted Major J. W. Wham, paymr. (S. O. 55, July 10, Div. P.)

Leave for 10 days, to commence July 17, is granted Major John S. Witcher, paymr., Pittsburgh, Pa. (S. O. 164, July 16, Div. A.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Edward C. Carter, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Sherman and report for temporary duty (S. O. 69, July 1, Dept. M.)

A. A. Surg. P. L. Rice will proceed from Fort Bowles to Los Angeles and report for annualment of his contract (S. O. 66, July 3, D. Ariz.)

Cpl. J. R. Smith, surg., medical director, will proceed on public business to Fort Apache and Stanton (S. O. 66, July 3, D. Ariz.)

Major Albert Hartuff, surg., and Act. Hosp. Steward W. H. Lyon are assigned to duty with the Hdqrs., band and four companies of the 2d Infantry under orders to encamp at Cedar Rapids and Des Moines during the encampment of Iowa National Guard (S. O. 48, July 5, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, asst. surg., Fort D. A. Russell, with one private of the Hospital Corps, are assigned to duty with the battalion of the 2d Infantry under orders to encamp at Spirit Lake and Des Moines during the encampment of Iowa National Guard (S. O. 48, July 5, D. Platte.)

A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney, Camp at Guthrie, will proceed to Fort Elliott for duty, relieving Maj. J. P. Kimball, surg., who when relieved is authorized to take advantage of the leave granted him (S. O. 88, July 9, Dept. M.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Sept. 15, is granted Capt. Wm. H. Arthur, asst. surg. (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Louis M. Mans, asst. surg., is extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.)

Maj. r John V. Lauderdale, surg., will proceed from Fort Ontario to Fort Wayne and report for temporary duty as post surgeon during the absence of Major Henry R. Tilton, surg., on detached service (S. O. 100, July 11, Div. A.)

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Wm. H. Corbusier, asst. surg. (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph R. Harmer will return to his proper station, Camp Del Rio, Tex. (S. O. 58, July 14, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 30, is granted Col. Chas. Page, A. S. G., medical director (S. O. 91, July 14, Dept. M.)

Major John V. Lauderdale, surg., Fort Wayne, will accompany the troops to the encampment at Goguac Lake and return with them, and thereafter return to Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 163, July 15, Div. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John L. Phillips, asst. surg. (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Wayne will cause Pvt. Joseph Dykstra, acting hospital steward, and Pts. John Donovan and Charles H. Harrold, hospital corps, to accompany the troops under orders to attend the encampment at Goguac Lake, July 24 to 28. The C. O. Fort Mackinac will direct Pts. James C. Hubbard and John Murphy, hospital corps, to report at Fort Wayne for duty with the troops going to Goguac Lake (S. O. 100, July 11, Div. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for 20 days, commencing July 14, is granted Capt. Wm. H. Dixby, C. E. (S. O. 44, July 14, C. E.)

Capt. C. W. Whipple, chief ordnance officer, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Forts Lewis, Logan and Crawford, Col., and Fort Riley, Kas., on public business (S. O. 90, July 11, Dept. M.)

Signal Corps.

Sgt. Edward R. Demain will proceed from Southport to Wilmington, N. C., for discharge and re-enlistment. Sgt. Peter Wood will proceed from Erie, Pa., to Buffalo, N. Y., for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 93, July 8, Sig. Office.)

THE LINE.

The stations of companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., D. and H. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B. C. G. and I. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; M. San Carlos, Ariz.; A. K. and K. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L. Whipple Bks., Ariz.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

On account of change of station, the target season for Troop E, Fort Bowie, A. T., is extended to July 25, and for Troops B, C, G, and I, Fort Huachuca, to Aug. 1 (G. O. 15, July 1, D. Ariz.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect July 23, is granted Capt. W. C. Rawlins (S. O. 66, July 3, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley, Adj't. (S. O. 54, July 7, Div. P.)

The promotion of 1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield to be Captain of Troop K, vice MacAdams, deceased, is officially announced, and also the promotion of 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent to be 1st Lieutenant of Troop I, vice Schofield, promoted (S. O. 55, July 10, Div. P.)

Sgt. Henry Hensler, Troop G, a distinguished marksman, will report to the C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., not later than July 28, as a competitor for a place on the Army carbine team (S. O. 55, July 10, Div. P.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A. C. D. H. and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K. Presidio of San Fran'co, Cal.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; L. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; B. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho; B. Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. James B. Erwin, upon being relieved from duty as Adjutant of the regiment, will proceed to join Troop K at camp at Monterey, Cal. (S. O. 52, July 1, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. John M. Neall is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell (S. O. 54, July 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after the completion of the annual inspections, is granted Major Eugene B. Beaumont, A. L. G. (S. O. 11, July 11, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, Fort Myer, under orders to proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., to participate in the encampment of the National Guard of that State, will report to the Chief Signal Officer for temporary duty, to receive instructions regarding the establishment and management of certain telegraphic and telephonic stations to be maintained at camp at Mount Gretna (S. O. 11, July 12, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at the Signal Office (S. O. 97, July 14, Sig. Office.)

2d Lieut. Samuel Reber will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., and having carried out special instructions, will report to the Chief Signal Officer (S. O. 11, July 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Abel L. Smith, R. Q. M., is extended four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 11, July 15, H. Q. A.)

In regimental order of July 8, Col. Compton relieves 1st Lieut. James B. Erwin from duty as Regimental Adjutant and appoints 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., to that position. Col. Compton says: "By the provisions of par. 225, A. R., it becomes the duty of the Regimental Commander to sever the close and pleasant personal relations between himself and one of his valued staff officers; and in breaking this connection, he commands the faithful and intelligent services rendered by Lieut. Erwin in the discharge of the manifold duties incident to his office for the full term of four years. These services have been performed with marked ability, most satisfactory to all concerned. The commanding officer fully appreciates the energetic, courteous, and loyal services this officer has rendered to his regiment, and assures him that in his new field of duty, he carries with him his heartfelt thanks and best wishes for future success and prosperity."

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and E, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. H. I. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, Fort Wingate, is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 66 July 3, D. Ariz.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, Fort Wingate, and extended twenty-three days, is further extended one month (S. O. 54, July 7, Div. P.)

Capt. J. B. Kerr, a distinguished marksman, will report to the C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., not later than July 28, as a competitor for a place on the Army carbine team (S. O. 55, July 10, Div. P.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish Corp. Frederick Pepe, Troop C, transportation from Newport Barracks, Ky., to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 164, July 17, Div. A.)

In the case of 1st Sergt. Marcus Covell, Troop C, Fort Wingate, tried for threatening a private of the troop, to cause him to desert, using opprobrious epithets to him, etc., and sentenced to be reprimanded, the reviewing authority, Gen. Grierson, says: "From the evidence adduced it appears that he applied to Pvt. Henry Stockman, Troop C, certain opprobrious epithets and intimidating remarks which induced him to desert the Service; - further, that a very bitter feeling existed against Stockman among certain classes of enlisted men of the garrison, in consequence of the performance by him of a detestable act; but that fact in no way lessened

the guilt of the accused. The Department Commander is unable to discover the reasons that induced the court to arrive at the conclusions indicated by its finding. In his opinion the evidence is conclusive as to the guilt of the accused, and clearly demonstrates the fact that he is unfit to hold the honorable and responsible position of a non-commissioned officer. It being impracticable to reconvene the court, for a reconsideration of its finding and sentence, the same are disapproved."

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. G. I. L. and M. Ft. Riley, Kas.; E. F. and K. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for four months is granted Major Theodore A. Baldwin, to take effect about Sept. 10, 1890 (S. O. 16, July 16, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Ottis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. I. and M. Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L. Ft. Knob, Mont.; E and K. Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G. Ft. Yates, N. D.

Capt. Frederick E. Phelps will report in person to Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, president Army Retiring Board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination by the Board (S. O. 11, July 16, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs., B. F. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E. Ft. Washuray, Wyo.; C and M. Ft. Du Cheene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqs., A. B. E. and H. Ft. Apache, A. T.; K. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I. San Carlos, A. T.; D. L. and M. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G. F. and G. Ft. Grant, A. T.

On account of absence on detached service in the field, the target season for troops at Fort Grant is extended as follows: Troop C, 15 days; Troop F, 18 days, and Troop G, 22 days (G. O. 15, July 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wedsworth, N. Y. H.; E. Ft. Douglas, Utah; B. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.

* Light battery.

Leave for twenty-eight days, commencing Aug. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, Willets Point (S. O. 42, July 10, C. E.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. John A. Towers is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 11, July 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlin is detailed for temporary duty at the Washington Navy-yard for the purpose of studying the subject of gun construction and to perform such duty in connection with ordnance work as may be assigned him by the proper naval authorities (S. O. 11, July 14, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.
Hdqs., C. G. and H. Ft. Adams, R. I.; L. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. F. C. Grugan (S. O. 90, July 11, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. John T. Thompson is detailed for temporary duty at the Washington Navy-yard for the purpose of studying the subject of gun construction and to perform such duty in connection with ordnance work as may be assigned him by the proper naval authorities (S. O. 11, July 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave until Oct. 1, 1890, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis. At the expiration of his leave he will join the battery (G) to which he is transferred (S. O. 11, July 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to commence about July 22, is granted 2d Lieut. C. DeW. Wilcox, Fort Adams (S. O. 165, July 17, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.
Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. St. Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence Sept. 20, or as soon as his battery shall have completed artillery practice at Fort Monroe, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Washington Barracks (S. O. 162, July 14, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C. D. K. and L. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B. Ft. Adams, L. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. Jackson Bks., Fla.; A and M. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G. St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month, to commence Sept. 20, or as soon as his battery shall have completed artillery practice at Fort Monroe, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Washington Barracks (S. O. 162, July 14, Div. A.)

Capt. H. C. Cushing will inspect Q. M. stores and C. and G. E. at Fort Adams, R. I., for which 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles R. Q. M., 2d Art., A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 162, July 14, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to commence about Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. S. M. Foote, Fort Monroe (S. O. 162, July 14, Div. A.)

Capt. H. C. Cushing will inspect Q. M. stores and C. and G. E. at Fort Adams, R. I., for which 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles R. Q. M., 2d Art., A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 162, July 14, Div. A.)

The garrison of Fort Barrancas will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and there be placed in camp until further orders. While in camp every opportunity will be taken for the professional advancement of the troops, particularly in matters of field service. Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., the members of the Hospital Corps, and one sergeant and nine privates of the line, will remain for the present at Fort Barrancas (S. O. 162, July 14, Div. A.)

S. O. 161 is amplified by adding "the travel directed is necessary for the public service," after the portion of the order which directs Capt. Edward Field and Lieut. Lucien G. Berry to return to Fort McPherson, Ga., upon the adjournment sine die of the G. C. M. at Jackson Barracks (S. O. 164, July 16, Div. A.)

Capt. J. B. Kerr, a distinguished marksman, will report to the C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., not later than July 28, as a competitor for a place on the Army carbine team (S. O. 55, July 10, Div. P.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish Corp. Frederick Pepe, Troop C, transportation from Newport Barracks, Ky., to Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 164, July 17, Div. A.)

In the case of 1st Sergt. Marcus Covell, Troop C, Fort Wingate, tried for threatening a private of the troop, to cause him to desert, using opprobrious epithets to him, etc., and sentenced to be reprimanded, the reviewing authority, Gen. Grierson, says: "From the evidence adduced it appears that he applied to Pvt. Henry Stockman, Troop C, certain opprobrious epithets and intimidating remarks which induced him to desert the Service; - further, that a very bitter feeling existed against Stockman among certain classes of enlisted men of the garrison, in consequence of the performance by him of a detestable act; but that fact in no way lessened

the guilt of the accused. The Department Commander is unable to discover the reasons that induced the court to arrive at the conclusions indicated by its finding. In his opinion the evidence is conclusive as to the guilt of the accused, and clearly demonstrates the fact that he is unfit to hold the honorable and responsible position of a non-commissioned officer. It being impracticable to reconvene the court, for a reconsideration of its finding and sentence, the same are disapproved."

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. E. F. G. and H. Angel Island, Cal.; D and K. Ft. Gaston, Cal.

Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to join his company at Monterey, Cal. (S. O. 55, July 9, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry will proceed to join his company at Monterey, Cal. (S. O. 55, July 9, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp is extended two months (S. O. 11, July 16, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The C. O. Fort Omaha will select eight companies, with a proper complement of officers, for duty at the encampments of the Iowa National Guard. The Hdqs., Band, and four companies, composing the first battalion, will proceed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and encamp with the 1st Regiment, I. N. G., from Aug. 9 to 16; at the breaking up of that camp the battalion will proceed to Des Moines and encamp with the 1st Brigade, I. N. G., from Aug. 23 to 30. The Major and the four companies, composing the second battalion, will proceed to Spirit Lake, Iowa, and encamp with the 6th Regiment, I. N. G., from Aug. 16 to 23; upon breaking up of that camp the battalion will proceed to and encamp with the Hdqs., Band, and the other four companies of the regiment encamped with the 1st Brigade, I. N. G., at Des Moines, from Aug. 23 to 30 (S. O. 48, July 5, D. Plate.)

1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate is still further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O. 11, July 14, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. D. E. G. H. and K. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B. C. F. and I. Ft. Meade, S. D.

A Camp Douglas, Wis., despatch reports the six companies of the 3d U. S. Infantry in camp as doing excellent work on the rifle range, and affording excellent specimens of drills.

On July 11, at the camp of the Wisconsin National Guard at Camp Douglas, Wis., at the request of Capt. Read and in order to demonstrate the result attained by the regular soldier, a skirmish run was made by a selected team of eight enlisted men, 3d U. S. Infantry, detailed at the camp. The conditions and restrictions were the same by which the Wisconsin National Guard is governed. Col. Moore paraded his entire command to witness the skirmish run made by the Regulars. The following scores were reported: Pvt. Fritz Marti, Co. G, 157; Sgt. Melges, Co. E, 104; Pvt. Butcher, Co. D, 94; Corp. Irish, Co. B, 76; Pvt. Lucas, Co. A, 56; Pvt. Jensen, Co. D, 40; Sgt. Dubbs, Co. K, 34; Sgt. Mitchell, Co. K, 16.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., D. E. G. and H. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I. and K. Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C. Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. George N. Chase will return to Lahaska, Cal. (S. O. 54, July 7, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. George N. Chase, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O. 11, July 11, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I. Newport Barracks, Ky.; H. Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Morton will proceed to Augusta, Me., and relieve Capt. Charles R. Paul, 18th Inf., from charge of the temporary recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 132, July 7, Rec. Ser.)

2d Lieut. C. E. Dentier is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Sheridan, vice 1st Lieut. T. G. Townsend, relieved (S. O. 88, July 9, Dept. M.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Beckurt, Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 162, July 14, Div. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; A. Ft. Adams, B. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K. Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the change of station of his company, is granted Capt. Jesse M. Lee (S. O. 54, July 7, Div. P.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 31, is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Miner, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 55, July 10, Div. P.)

Sgt. Harry King, Co. K, Fort Wingate, will be discharged (S. O. 11, July 15, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., D. and I. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and B. Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K. Oklahoma, I. T.

2d Lieut. John A. Perry will report in person at Div. Hdqs. (S. O. 55, July 5, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, I. S. A. P., will proceed on public business to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 67, July 7, D. Ariz.)

The ordinary leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, Willets Point, is changed to leave on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John F. Stretch will, while encamped with the N. G. of Missouri at Excelsior Springs, Mo., from July 21 to 28, inspect the State troops taking part in the encampment (S. O. 11, July 15, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; G. Ft. Benning, Ind. T.; B. Ft. Riley, Kas.; A. Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D. Ft. Little Rock, Ark.; B. Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; C. Camp Wade, near Kingfisher, L. T.

Major H. C. Cook is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott (S. O. 88, July 9, Dept. M.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, recruiting officer (S. O. 11, July 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher, to take effect on being relieved from duty at the Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., under his orders (S. O. July 16, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.
Hdtrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Barr., Wash.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Thomas F. Tobe (S. O. 69, July 1, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, Washington, D. C., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to conduct to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., recruits ordered to the 4th Cav. (S. O. 132, July 7, Rec. Ser.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan to be Captain, June 10, 1890, vice Western, deceased, which carries him to Co. D; 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds to be 1st Lieutenant, June 10, 1890, vice Buchanan, promoted, which carries him to Co. E (S. O. 73, July 8, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdtrs. E, and F, Ft. Buford, N. D.; C and H, Ft. Randall, S. D.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, N. D.; A and G, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; K, Jackson Barracks, La.

Capt. Stephen R. Stafford will report to Col. Chas. Sutherland, Surg., president Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Co. D (Stafford) has been ordered from Fort Barrancas into summer camp at Fort McPherson, Ga.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.
Hdtrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Capt. Charles R. Paul, upon being relieved from charge of the temporary recruiting rendezvous at Augusta, Me., by 1st Lieut. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., will return without delay to New York City, and report at Recruiting Hdqrs. for instructions (S. O. 132, July 7, Rec. Ser.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdtrs. A, B, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboin, Mont.; C, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

1st Lieut. Herbert Cuahman, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability, to date from July 5 (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
Hdtrs. A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdtrs. A, E, F, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, and G, Ft. Davis, Tex.

1st Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton will proceed to Fort Hancock and report for temporary duty during the absence of 2d Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 5th Inf., in connection with the Dept. rifle competition (S. O. 57, July 9, D. Tex.)

Leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.
Hdtrs. A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, E, and H, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C, G, and K, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr. (S. O. 90, July 11, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdtrs. G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.

At his own request, 2d Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire is transferred from Co. I to Co. G (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 880.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending July 12, 1890.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Quartermaster-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, June 26, 1890, vice Holabird, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS.

2d Lieutenant James O. Green, 25th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 30, 1890, vice Reed, resigned.
2d Lieutenant Frank F. Eastman, 14th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1890, vice Lovell, resigned.

RETIREMENT.

Brigadier-General Benjamin H. Grierson, July 8, 1890 (act of June 30, 1882).

Military Academy.

Leave on account of ill health is granted Cadet William A. Pratt, 4th Class, until Sept. 1, 1890 (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Duquesne, Utah, July 17. Detail: Capt. William G. Wedemeyer and Thomas E. Rose, 16th Inf.; Capt. Louis H. Hucker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Charles H. Noble and Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John H. Alexander, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 48, July 5, D. Platte.)

At Fort Keogh, Mont., July 14. Detail: Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cav.; Capt. Javan B. Irvine, Platte M. Thorne, and Will W. Dauberry, 22d Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Kell, Adj't, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 84, July 7, D. Dak.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., July 16. Detail: Capt. P. H. Ellis, 18th Inf.; Capt. P. R. Brown, Asst. Surg.; Capt. J. S. Bishop, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Buck and 2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Carl Koops, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 82, July 10, Dpt. M.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., July 16. Detail: Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art.; Capt. Wilson T. Haritz, 10th Inf.; Capt. William L. Kneidler, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst.

Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Lucien G. Berry and F. W. Willcox, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William O. Cory, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 161, July 12, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 16. Detail: Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Art.; Capt. William E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Abner H. Merrill and Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 2d Lieuts. John L. Hayden and William G. Haan, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 163, July 15, Div. A.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., July 18. Detail: Major William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George F. Towle, 16th Inf.; Capt. Henry J. Hayworth, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. William M. Williams and Francis H. French, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 164, July 16, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Louis T. Morris, 3d Cav., and Capts. Richard I. Eskridge and Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf., will convene at Fort Clark, Tex., July 15, to appraise buildings of the late post trader for officers' quarters, for barracks, for storerooms, for gymnasium, for chapel, for school, or for canteen purposes (S. O. 57, July 9, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art.; Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E.; Lieut.-Col. George B. Dandy, D. Q. M. G., and Major Charles R. Greenleaf, Surg., will assemble at Washington Barracks, D. C., for the purpose of selecting a site for a hospital building at that post and of preparing the plans and estimates necessary for converting the present post hospital into barracks for a light battery and the brick magazines near it into stables and gun-sheds (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.)

Desertions to be Looked After.—The Surgeon General of the Army has asked post adjutants to inform post surgeons of the name and date and place of enlistment of all soldiers reported as deserted. These reports are then to be sent to the Surgeon General on "information slips."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.

At Portland, Me., despatch says: "It is stated that the visit of Secretary of War Proctor on the occasion of the reunion of the Army of the Potomac was principally for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications and the defensive possibilities of the harbor, which is regarded as a position of the highest military importance, and that the strengthening of the defences should be one of the first works undertaken along the coast."

An artillery detail from Fort Monroe goes to Wrightsville, N. C., next week to look after the heavy gun and give instruction in heavy gun drill at the encampment of the North Carolina State Guard.

A Fort Brady despatch, referring to the presence of General Poe, Major Tilton and Captain Hoyt, to select sites for the new post, says: "It is said the Board will take into consideration the feasibility and propriety of erecting the new post on the old site. High military authority is said to be in favor of building the new Fort Brady on the present location."

A Mobile despatch says: "The squaw and pappooses of Geronimo, the notorious Apache, have been baptized in the Catholic Church. Geronimo and a large number of his Indians in full war paint attended the service. The squaw received in baptism the name of Maria, and the pappoose that of Frances."

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1890.

The Dept. of Texas leads off in the annual competitions this year. They commence at San Antonio on Monday next, July 21, under the conduct of Lieut. J. E. Myers, 3d Art., of Gen. Stanley's staff.

1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., will report in person at San Antonio not later than July 18, for duty in connection with the Department rifle competition (S. O. 57, July 9, D. Tex.)

The following will report in person at Dept. Hdqrs. July 18, for duty in connection with the Department rifle competition: Capts. Richard L. Eskridge, 23d Inf., and Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf., and Charles McClure, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf.; David C. Shanks, 18th Inf.; Raymond E. Stevens and Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf.; Edson A. Lewis and Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf.; Charles A. Hedden, 3d Cav.; Charles B. Hagadorn and James E. Normoyle, 23d Inf. (S. O. 56, July 7, D. Tex.)

Post commanders, where cavalry are serving, will cause to be selected from the enlisted men of each troop, at their respective posts, a suitable soldier as competitor in the cavalry competition, and will send such selected competitors to report to the C.O. Fort Wingate not later than July 28 (G. O. 10, July 7, D. Cal.)

The department rifle competition, including preliminary practice, will take place at camp at Monterey, Cal., between August 1 and 9, and will be conducted by Lieut. Col. I. D. De Russy, 14th Inf., I. S. A. P., in the manner prescribed in Small Arms Firing Regulations. The marksmen selected will report not later than July 28 (G. O. 11, July 9, D. Cal.)

The cavalry competition will take place at Fort Wingate, N. M., under direction of Major David Perry, 6th Cav. Enlisted men selected as competitors from troops of cavalry, will be sent by post commanders in time to report to the C. O. Fort Wingate July 28 (G. O. 16, July 8, D. Ariz.)

The annual Dept. rifle competition will take place at Fort Bayard, N. M., under direction of 1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., I. S. A. P. Enlisted men selected from infantry companies as competitors will be sent by post commanders in time to report to the C. O. Fort Bayard by July 30. The preliminary practice will be held Aug. 1, 2 and 4. The competition for places on the Department team will begin Aug. 5 (G. O. 17, July 5, D. Ariz.)

The contest for places on the Div. Pacific rifle team this year will take place at the Camp of Instruction, Monterey, Cal., and will be conducted by Lieut. Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf., inspector of small arms practice of the division. The preliminary practice will be held on Aug. 13, 14 and 15, and the competition for places on the division rifle team between Aug. 18 and 23. The department rifle team from each department will be sent by the Department Commander, under charge of a suitable officer, to report to the C. O. Camp of Instruction, Monterey, by Aug. 12 (G. O. 9, June 30, Div. P.)

Corpl. James T. Lynch, Co. K, 7th Inf., is detailed

camp quartermaster sergeant in connection with the rifle and cavalry competitions at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 89, July 10, Dept. M.)

Lieuts. Henry H. Wright and Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., are selected to represent their regiment as competitors at the cavalry competition, and will report to Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf., commanding rifle camp, Bellevue, to represent their respective regiments as competitors: 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., Fort Sidney; 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Cochran, 7th Inf., Camp Pilot; 2d Lieut. Jas. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Johnston, Jr., 16th Inf., Fort Douglas; 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, 21st Inf., Fort Sidney; 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Muir, 17th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 48, D. Platte, July 5.)

Major Evan Miles, 25th Inf., inspector small arms practice, will establish and command the rifle camp at Fort Snelling (S. O. 85, D. Dak., July 8.)

1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., will report to the dept. insp. small arms practice at Fort Snelling, July 29, for duty in connection with the rifle competition (S. O. 85, D. Dak., July 8.)

The following officers will report in person to the dept. insp. of small arms practice at Fort Snelling, Aug. 2, for duty in connection with the rifle competition: 2d Lieuts. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf.; John H. Wills and Edwin A. Root, 22d Inf.; Marcus Maxwell, 15th Inf., and Walter L. Taylor, 20th Inf. (S. O. 85, D. Dak., July 8.)

The annual dept. rifle competition, including the usual preliminary practice, will take place at Vancouver Barracks, commencing July 28, under the direction of Major Chas. A. Wikoff, 14th Inf., I. S. A. P. (G. O. 10, D. Columbia, July 8.)

Major Wirt Davis, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Guilloye, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieuts. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; C. L. Foster, 5th Cav., and F. H. Sargent, 7th Inf., will report Aug. 18 to the officer in charge at the division rifle range, Camp Douglas, Juba Co., Wis., Major Davis to command the camp, and the other officers for duty in connection with the division rifle competition (S. O. 91, July 14, Dept. M.)

The following named officers will report to the C. O. at camp Monterey, Cal., on July 28 for duty as range officers, etc., during the department rifle competition: 1st Lieuts. J. Estcourt Sawyer, 6th Inf., and Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Sampson L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Edmund M. Blake, 5th Art.; George W. Kirkman, 1st Inf., and Sydney A. Cloman, 1st Inf.; Additional 2d Lieut. Geo. Le R. Irwin, 5th Art. (S. O. 55, D. Cal., July 9.)

Calvary Competition, (10th annual) Dakota and Platte.—Commence at Bellevue Range, Neb., July 31. The organization is as follows: Officer in charge—Major D. W. Benham, I. S. A. P.; Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf., commanding camp; 1st Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., adjutant and signal officer; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Mann, 17th Inf., quartermaster and ordnance officer; 1st Lieut. Richard R. Stedman, 16th Inf., Commissary of Subsistence; 2d Lieut. Grote Hutchison, 9th Cav., statistical and financial officer; Asst. Surg. Alfred E. Bradley, medical officer; Executive officer—Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav. Range officers—1st Lieuts. Chas. R. Tyler, 16th Inf., and Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf.; Frederick V. Krug, 8th Inf.; Philip A. Bettens, Jr., and Edmund S. Wright, 9th Cav.; and James W. McDowell, 21st Inf. Preliminary practice—July 31; August 1 and 2. Competition—August 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Presentation of medals will be made after the afternoon firing of Aug. 9.

MT. GRETNNA, PA.

The Regular troops now in camp are: Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art., comdg.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., adjutant; 2d Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., A. I. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and Maj. R. H. White, Surgeon.

Calvary Battalion.—Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., comdg. Troop B, 4th, Captain Jas. Parker, Lieuts. C. P. Elliott and S. Reber; Troop B, 6th, Capt. G. S. Anderson and Lieut. B. K. West.

Artillery Battalion.—Major William Sinclair, 2d Art., comdg. Light Battery K, 1st, Capt. J. M. Dilenbeck, Lieutenants W. P. Van Ness, F. Marsh and G. W. Burr; Light Battery C, 3d, Capt. J. G. Turnbull and Lieuts. J. M. Cahill and C. W. Hobbs.

Infantry Battalion.—Lieut. Col. E. G. Bush, 11th Inf., comdg.; 2d Lieut. W. Weigel, 11th Inf., Adj't., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Co. H, 11th Inf.—Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, and Lieuts. J. A. Emery and H. R. Lee.

Co. I, 11th Inf.—Capt. F. W. Mansfield, and Lieuts. R. M. Blatchford and C. P. Russ.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JULY 15, 1890.

DRILLS take place daily as follows: 9 to 10, light artillery drill on the plain under Lieut. Hoskins, in which the 1st and 3d Classes take part; foot batteries under Lieut. Tate, for the 4th Class; drill at the mortar battery under Lieut. T. B. Mott, for the 1st and 2d. At 10:30 the 1st Class have rowing on the river, the drill being under the direction of Capt. Derby. The 4th Class are taught swimming under Mr. Koehler, at the same hour. Dancing occupies the time from 11 to 12 and 13 to 1, for the 3d and 4th Classes, alternating with swimming for the latter.

Lieut. Hardin has been placed in charge of the band. Lieut. Freeman has returned from a brief leave and will spend the summer here.

Lieut. and Mrs. Crane will spend several weeks at Lancaster, Pa.

Upon the arrival of Capt. Carter, asst. surg., who reported on July 9, Capt. S. Q. Robinson was relieved from duty at the post.

There has been little of interest to mark the past week outside of the daily routine of drills and the regular recurrence of cadet hops and band concerts. The most interesting social event was a cadet party given by Mrs. Williams for her guest, Miss Gordon, on Thursday evening. The pizza, hung with Chinese lanterns, formed a bright contrast to the darkened quarters (a number of which are at present unoccupied) along the line. The band, stationed opposite, played dance music during the evening. The effect from without was very pleasing, and the guests, cadets of the 1st and 3d Classes, and the young ladies of the post doubtless found that the time passed all too quickly within.

The summer exodus still continues. Prof. Michie and family leave to-day for several weeks' sojourn at Fisher's Island. The families of Lieuts. Pratt and Hoskins will also leave during the present week for visits at the same popu-

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lar resort. Prof. Mercur and family left the post yesterday. Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit and Lieut. Noyes left last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Crane bade their friends adieu last Thursday. They will spend six weeks on leave before joining at Lieut. Crane's next station, Fort Bayard, N. M. A portion of the time will be spent at Lancaster, Pa.

Capt. W. F. Carter reported for duty July 9. Capt. S. Q. Robinson, who has been on temporary duty at the post since the departure of Capt. W. L. Kneeler, was relieved from duty on the same date.

Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cavalry, who is absent on a short leave, will be relieved from duty on Aug. 25. Shortly thereafter he will go abroad on a year's leave. Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, will relieve Capt. Dorst as instructor of Cavalry Tactics at the Military Academy. Lieut. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engineers, reported last week for duty in the Department of Practical Military Engineering.

Lieut. Chas. F. Roe, formerly 2d Cavalry, spent a week at the Peeks Hill encampment with his troop recently.

The members of the 1st Class are looking forward to a visit to the encampment in the near future.

The term "new cadets" will not be applied to members of the 4th Class after July 15, inclusive. Members of this class have been performing guard duty for a week past. They are now drilled during parade in the rear of the battalion, but have not yet been placed in ranks.

Lieut. Chas. B. Wheeler, 5th Artillery, made a short visit at the post recently as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Metcalfe. Lieut. Wm. Crozier, Ordnance; Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry; Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 6th Cavalry, and Mrs. Hodgson; Miss Perry, daughter of Gen. Perry, a guest of Miss Hawkins; Miss Hunter, a sister of Lieut. Hunter, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, and relatives of Cadets McIndoe and Vidmer have been among other visitors.

The following candidates for admission to West Point were designated this week:

Wm. B. Johnston, New Brighton, 1st Dist., N. Y.
Richard C. Mayo, Hague, 1st Dist., Va.
Coleman Brown, Wisconsin, 1st Dist., Va. (alt.)
John B. Allen, Palestine, 2d Dist., Texas.
F. F. Sims, Fairfield, 2d Dist., Texas. (alt.)
O. B. Rosenthal, Marion, 9th Dist., Va.
D. C. Lumpkin, Gibsonville, 9th Dist., Va. (alt.)
Charles H. Paine, 422 W. Eddle St., Baltimore City, 4th Dist., Md.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y.

The coming and going of the different companies of the 11th Infantry to Fort Niagara for target practice has broken up our summer very much. The final exodus takes place July 15, when detachments of the different companies leave for Mt. Gretna, Pa., under command of Lieut. Col. E. G. Bush, with company officers. Capt. E. C. Burleigh, Lieuts. Emory and Lee, Capt. F. W. Mansfield and Lieuts. Blatchford and Russ; Lieut. Weigel, adjutant, and Lieut. Gurovits, quartermaster. The paymaster, Col. Rodney Smith, made the boys happy by his arrival Saturday night by filling their pockets with small change, an acceptable accompaniment for their journey.

Our quaint old historic town, Sackett's Harbor, a veritable "Sleepy Hollow," is awakening to her usual summer time of gaiety and pleasure. Visitors rarely fail to come the second time who have once enjoyed her pure air, the shade of her beautiful trees, the cleanliness of her broad, well-paved streets, and the quiet rest of her peaceful harbor, the lovely bay, with its racers, rowboats, and little steamer which "Guides" you to all the nooks and bays in Henderson Harbor, the picnic grounds of Paradise Park, and the fishing grounds of Stony Island, where you may fish in the blue waters of Lake Ontario. Were one-half the truth known of the fishing and other beauties of Sackett's Harbor and its vicinity, with the easy access to the One Thousand Islands and Canadian lakes, many more anglers would seek it as a safe and quiet home for their families while they hunted the finny tribe in short and easy excursions. The Hotel Earl offers accommodations, spacious, clean, and comfortable, far surpassing the general summer resort, and its host and hostess, with their obliging clerk, Mr. G. S. Earl, are kind, generous, and attentive, ever watchful of the pleasure of their guests.

Mrs. George Camp is occupying her delightful old colonial residence, upon the water's edge, and has with her for the summer her daughter, Mrs. Rodney Mason, of Detroit, Mich., and her sons, Ned and Harry. All are well known and loved in Ararat circles. Mrs. Camp is the mother of Mrs. Tully McCrory, who, with her lovely daughter, Miss Alice, spent last summer here. Col. Rodney Mason is a brother of Col. E. C. Mason, of the 3d Infantry. Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Mason entertained the garrison and other friends last week at a progressive euchre party. It is needless to say that the evening was most enjoyable, both ladies being proverbial for the elegance of their entertainments. The successful winners of the handsome prizes were Lieut. Wm. W. Tyler and Mrs. Gov. Beach, Lieut. "Willy" Weigel and Mrs. Tyler, and Capt. and Mrs. McDougal.

Mrs. Clark Parker, wife of Capt. Clark Parker, 9th Cav., is the guest of Mrs. Mason. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Beach and family of Watertown, have again come to occupy their summer cottage overlooking the bay. Lieut. W. W. Tyler and family are guests of the Evelyn House, and their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Dietz, of the Army, is visiting them. Mr. Fred. Paulding, son of Col. Richard L. Dodge, of the 11th Inf., actor of no small repute, playing with Joe Jefferson in "The Rivals," is here enjoying a much-needed vacation. Dr. J. C. Atcherson and wife, of New York City, with Mrs. J. E. King, whose husband, Capt. King, belonged to the 11th Infantry, are guests of the Hotel Earl, as are also Capt. F. M. McDougal and wife, of the 7th Cav. The Rev. H. N. Kinney and wife, of Windham, Conn., are guests of Miss McIntosh, who occupies a quaint old cottage. Her home is in Springfield, Mass., but her love for Sackett's makes her almost a resident. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, of the Navy, and occupying their beautiful summer home, and find the change from Brooklyn delightful. Mr. Will Gilbreath, of Chicago, has been spending his vacation with his father and mother in the garrison. After the most delightful hop of the season in Dodge Hall last Saturday night, Capt. and Mrs. Gilbreath invited their friends home with them to partake of refreshments, after which they were most agreeably entertained by some recitations rendered by Mr. Paulding. A large party are going to Stony Island to camp out and fish this week, and you may hear something wonderful from them after their return.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

The first battalion of troops from this post left on June 23 for the permanent camp on the Nueces River, Major Purlington, 3d Cav., in command. A beautiful camp was established and named Camp Lazelle, in honor of Colonel Lazelle. The officers and men have enjoyed themselves very much, fishing and resting. The men have brought in many a good string of bass, and the contractor's beef has been below par. This battalion is expected in now in a few days, having been out nearly three weeks. On its return the other battalion of troops at this post, under the command of Major Brady, 18th Inf., will go out for the same length of time.

The 4th of July was appropriately celebrated with us. The town of Brackett outdid itself in its celebration, to which the post was a large contributor. Considerable money was subscribed for prizes and to meet expenses. The programme was so long that it covered two days. The features of the first day were a parade, speeches, a ball, game, a barbecue, riding tournament and pig race. In the afternoon a thunderstorm came up, which interrupted a second game of ball and necessitated the postponement of the ball until the next evening. During the storm a number of the soldiers took refuge in a small house. While there Sergt. Ganon, of

Co. H, 18th Inf., was struck by lightning and killed almost instantly. Richard Lynch, Troop F, 3d Cav., was near him and received quite a severe shock, but soon recovered. Sergt. Ganon was buried the next day, with befitting honors.

The second day of the celebration was taken up with the deciding game of ball, horse races and the ball in the evening. The contesting ball nines were the Bradys, from the 18th Infantry, the Uvaldes and Bracketts, from their respective towns. The Bradys were the winners of the first prize.

Born, on July 1, to the wife of Lieut. Duval, 18th Inf., a son.

Lieut. Duval, 18th Inf., has left Fort Clark, for Washington, where he goes on duty in the Rebellion Record office.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX.

JULY 6, 1890.

THE glorious Fourth was patriotically observed at Fort McIntosh. A Mexican cavalry band, also quite a number of Mexican officers visited the post and spent several hours here. The band played several excellent pieces in front of the commanding officer's quarters, also our 3d Cavalry Band furnished some fine music. It seems that excellent harmony at present exists between the U. S. and Mexico.

For the afternoon a parade had been arranged by the city authorities of our neighboring town, Laredo, Troop G, 3d Cavalry, forming part of it.

Captain E. Z. Steever, 3d Cavalry, left this morning, for San Antonio, where he will aid Gov. Ross during the State encampment.

Miss McLane, sister of Mrs. Sage, has left the post for her home at New York.

Major D. C. Poole, paymaster, U. S. A., paid the boys here July 5. General Ruiz Sanjaval, who, with six other accomplices was captured by Troop G, 3d Cav., and the U. S. Marshal, the county sheriff, with 13 deputies, 25 miles from Laredo, close to the Rio Grande, was set at liberty several days ago having furnished the required bonds of \$5,100.

The heat in this vicinity has been very great and rain would be very welcome.

OBSEVER.

A telegram of July 9 from Fort McIntosh announced the destruction by fire of a part of the post. The new plant for the manufacture of ice recently erected, and which was the only source of supply, was entirely destroyed. The most serious loss, however, is the destruction of the pumphouse, which involves the water supply of the entire post.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, MONTANA.

JULY 6, 1890.

I AM confident you will be pleased to get a few lines from this place showing the contrast between the present and the past. 35 years ago I served on the extreme frontier at a post that strikingly resembles this post in all respects, except that here are shingled roofs and we had adobe roofs. From that time to the present I have not seen a frontier garrisoned post. We had good discipline; here the discipline is quite as good. We had few comforts, but were not uncomfortable; here the men have more comforts and better equipped quarters than the officers had in my time. We were very well supplied with all that the law and regulations allowed, but here the supplies of all kinds far surpass the dreams instigated by our wants of 35 years ago.

Every one affecting knowledge of this place had held it up to my mind as a place of suffering, of misery, of punishment. It seems to me to be a pretty good place, and, if this is the worst, their frontier garrison life is very endurable.

They have a very large area garden in excellent condition, a splendidly supplied store with very reasonable prices, a daily mail and express, good supply of all kinds of stores and equipments, and seem to have nothing to grow about, except the surplus of wind in summer and of cold in winter. Soldiering is more comfortable than it was 35 years ago. I have begun to wonder what the best must be if this is the worst.

FORT RILEY, KAS.

MRS. MANN, wife of Lieut. Mann, 7th Cavalry, has returned from Excelsior Springs, Mo. Her recovery, which was for so long a matter of doubt, is now an assured fact.

2d Lt. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 7th Cav., has returned from a special recruitment recruiting tour through several counties. The 7th Cavalry, however, seems to be unfortunate in being in a portion of the country where work is plentiful and consequently recruits scarce.

Lieut. Hawthorne, 2d A. t., on a similar tour for light artillery recruits, visited Nebraska and Minnesota and met with very good success.

Veterinary Surgeon D. Lemay, 7th Cavalry, was married, July 2, to Miss Mollie Swatter, of Leavenworth City. Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th Infantry, met with an accident a few days ago while playing baseball.

Lieut. Parckhurst, 4th Artillery, accompanied by his wife, left Tuesday on leave, at the expiration of which he goes to duty at Fort Monroe.

Troops A, B, I and L, 6th Cavalry, have returned from the camp to the target range.

On the Fourth, all except the necessary duty was suspended, and everyone went to Sheridan's Grove, above the post, for the sports of the day.

Lieut. R. R. Bell, our general doctor, leaves this week for Fort Spokane. The doctor has been at this post for several years, and in going leaves many sincere friends who give him best wishes for his future.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The games held at Fort Leavenworth, July 4, were divided into two series, morning and afternoon. The judges were: Col. Woodburn, Medical Department; Lieuts. Goff, 9th Cav.; Hammond, 8th Cav.; Reynolds, 14th Inf.; Wright, 2d Inf.; Baker, 7th Inf.; Haines, 5th Cav.; Penn, 13th Inf.; Perry, 9th Cav.; and Hay, 3d Cav. Lieut. Wren, 10th Inf., designed the courses for racing and the appliances used during the day.

The infant child of Sergt. and Mrs. Scherell died at an early hour July 9.

Capt. Stretch, 10th Infantry, has returned from a seven days' absence.

Asst. Surg. Keefer, recently appointed, reported for duty July 9. He is a son of Paymaster Keefer.

Colonel Sumner left St. Louis Tuesday night for Chicago and St. Paul, in connection with the division competition.

Samuel D. Cushing, son of Major Cushing, Subsistence Department, has arrived.

As General Greene is to be transferred to the Division of the Pacific, many would be pleased to see Major Volkmar transferred to the Department of the Missouri. It is, however, not unlikely, that Major Schwan will be assigned to duty at St. Louis.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MRS. ANNA S. STANLEY, daughter of General D. S. Stanley, whose artistic talent has already received merited recognition across the sea, has developed still greater talent in the line of portraiture, and four of her paintings, which are done in oil, may now be seen at B. C. Riley's art emporium, where they are on exhibition. Her subjects are her father, the distinguished general above mentioned; her sister, the wife of Lieut. Rumbough; Col. Joseph Bailey, surgeon; Major Adams and the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Orman Kampman. All of the portraits were painted by her since Jan. 1, and each is a faithful likeness of the subject treated.

General Stanley is accredited with being able to make the most appropriate speech on any occasion, as was de-

monstrated when he presented, Friday, the gold company badge given by the Houston Light Guard to their fair sponsor, Miss Fannie Simpson, and yesterday the sword donated by the Houston Post to the most popular officer at the encampment.

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

A CANTEEN has been established at Fort Wingate. Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., has been placed in charge, with Sergt. James B. Murray, Troop E, 6th Cav., as canteen steward.

Surgeon Matthews, met with a painful accident recently. While standing on a chair arranging some books in his library in the post hospital, the chair slipped precipitating him to the floor and fracturing two ribs. He is recovering.

Fort Wingate, although far removed from civilization, yet it has its advantages, for when we pick up the daily eastern papers and read of the intense heat and sunstroke and deaths and suffering resulting therefrom, we feel called upon to congratulate ourselves in being situated in so pleasant a climate, where the breezes are cool all day and the evenings always pleasant. This is, no doubt, owing to the altitude, which is over 7,000 feet.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.

A TIMES reporter, who recently visited Fort Hamilton, called upon the commanding officer, Colonel L. L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Artillery. He was shown many curiosities. "But here is something far more interesting," said the colonel, pointing to a carefully-framed relic of Lieut. De Long's fatal polar expedition. "This is part of the chart found on the body of poor De Long, and you may still see the pencil marks he made with a cross, marking the end of each day's journey. De Long was beset by ice in the Jeannette, June 12, 1881, and his wanderings until Oct. 30, 1881, when he died of starvation, are traced on that tattered, weather-stained chart that was found on his body by the brave Melville, March 23, 1882."

FORT NIOPRARA, NEB.

THE post nine carried off the prize at Valentine at the Fourth of July celebration. The club, with Sergt. Heidrich as umpire, expects to play the club at Deadwood July 10 and 11. Fort Meade and Sturgis July 12, and after that Rapid City, Chadron, Fort Robinson, Rushville and Gordon. The trip was arranged and the whole affair will be managed by Lieut. Mercer, who will be accompanied by Lieuts. Richardson and Hutcheson.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Hospt. Steward John A. Murray, tried at Fort Bliss for absence without leave and drunkenness, and sentenced to reprimand and confinement to limits of post for 30 days, the reviewing authority, Gen. Stanley, says: "It is with regret that the reviewing authority is called upon to reprimand a soldier of such long service and heretofore bearing such an excellent character as Hospt. Steward Murray. The crime for which he stands convicted is as much more grave by comparison as his position is superior in responsibility to that of a private soldier. By his pioes he admits utter unfitness for several hours to handle medicines or attend to the needs of any sick who may have been under his care."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Omaha for desertion, etc., the reviewing authority, Gen. Brooke, says: "The proceedings are approved, except the action of the court in allowing the accused to introduce testimony to impeach the character of a witness introduced by himself, and in allowing members to repeatedly interfere with and delay the proceedings of the court by objections to questions during the examination of witnesses, which is disapproved. Members of a court are not called upon to either prosecute or defend, and have no right to embarrass the prosecution or defence by interfering in the examination of witnesses. It is a vicious practice and should be discontinued." See Winthrop, Vol. I, page 404."

In a recent case at Fort D. A. Russell, where the court sustained certain pleas in bar of trial, etc., the reviewing authority, Gen. John Brooke, says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. The reviewing authority cannot understand where the court finds any law or precedent to justify its action in sustaining the plea of the accused in bar of trial to the fifth, sixth and seventh specifications in face of the decision in a similar case, which the judge advocate was careful to place before the court. The publication of the fact that the court deems it to be possible and right for an officer of the guard, without the knowledge of the commanding officer, to place a drunken prisoner, who is undergoing sentence, in a status of duty as contemplated by the 21st Article of War, is the severest commentary he feels that he can make. That an officer or non-commissioned officer in arrest cannot exercise the functions of his office; that it is lawful to place a drunken or insane man in a status of duty; that the very act of placing a prisoner undergoing sentence in a status of duty becomes a constructive pardon if he is made the subject of an order as contemplated by the 21st Article of War, by the authority competent to order his release, ought to be well understood by the youngest officer in the Service, yet this body of experienced officers seem not to have learned it."

1st Sergt. W. Leippler, Troop F, 2d Cavalry, has been sentenced to be admonished by the reviewing authority, his offence being the saying to a member of the troop "If you know what is good for you, you had better pack up your traps and pull out of the troop." "If you don't like it you had better pack up your traps and get out of the troop, you are no good to the Army anyway." "Are you going to pack up your traps and get out this pay day? You had better go, I am watching you." "You had better quit and get out, I am no use here or anywhere else." "You had better pack up and go home to your mother." "You had better pack up and go out on the prairie and herd cattle, you are not fit for a soldier." Gen. Merritt says: "From the evidence it is clear that Sergt. Leippler is involved in this trouble owing to a misdirected zeal in the performance of his duty. He owes it to himself to mend his methods in enforcing discipline. When the efforts of every one connected with the Army, from the Secretary of War down, are directed in diminishment of desertion, a non-commissioned officer should be very guarded as to giving any reprimand which could be distorted into advice to desert; otherwise he runs grave risks."

In a case recently tried at Fort Riley, the reviewing authority, Gen. Merritt, says: In the direct examination the judge advocate asked questions tending to bring the prisoner's character into question. It is a well settled principle of military law that this can be done only in the way of rebuttal when the prisoner himself has brought up the question of character. With this exception the proceedings are approved.

THE NEW YORK SUN says: "American naval officers who have adopted the cholera belt in the tropics find it so beneficial that they often retain it in all latitudes. It is simply a broad band of flannel worn night and day the year round tight about the waist, so as to protect the stomach from sudden changes of temperature. Those who wear the contrivance insist that it is an admirable promoter of digestion, and thousands regard it as well nigh an absolute preventive of stomach disorders. Any person of sensitive abdominal nerves must recall the shock to the stomach that follows emergence from the dining room even into air of moderately low temperature. The cholera belt protects one from this sensation."

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. At. Station.—R.-Adm'l. Bancroft Gherardi.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns (flagship), Captain W. S. Schley. Arrived at Bath Me., July 12, and will proceed thence to Bar Harbor, Me. Will reach Boston by the 9th of August to take part in the ceremonies attending the 24th national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as Baltimore.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. Same as Baltimore.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Same as Baltimore.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for New York on the morning of July 5. All well.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Navy-yard, New York. Was put into dry dock to have her bottom examined on July 17.

South Atlantic Station.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at Boca, June 4.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At New York. Will sail in a few days for the South Atlantic Station.

Pacific Station—Actg. Rear Adm'l. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Arrived at San Francisco, June 24. Has been ordered out of commission. Her officers will be transferred to the *Nipic*.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Arrived at Honolulu July 3, twelve days from San Francisco.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. Under orders to proceed to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

NIPIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCurley. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Will soon return to San Francisco.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholz. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm'l. G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. En route for Asiatic Station. Arrived at Hong Kong July 14.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Left Canton, China, June 8, and arrived at Hong Kong the same day. Left June 13 and arrived at Amoy on the 15th. From Amoy she will proceed to Foo Chow.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Nagasaki, Japan, June 18.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. Left Nagasaki June 9 and arrived at Chemulpo on the 12th. Left on the 16th and arrived at Nagasaki June 18.

SWATAHLA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Chemulpo June 4 and was in that port June 18.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lambertson. Left Newport, R. I., June 25, on her European cruise. Address mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 9 for summer cruise. Address same as Jamestown.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. Left New London, Conn., July 9 for a cruise. Arrived at Chatham, Mass., July 11. Has been ordered to New York, to reach that port not later than July 25.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left New York July 15 for Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be fitted out as an apprentice training ship.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Captain O. F. Stanton. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), Commodore James H. Gillis, Captain Allen V. Reed, 14 guns. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., June 29. Mail for this ship should be addressed to Fort Monroe, Va.

CONSTITUTION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy) Commander Henry Glass. Left Annapolis, June 10, for Lynn Haven Bay; from thence to Gardner's Bay and vicinity. Every second Saturday will be spent at New London, Ct., where mails should be sent. Ship will return to Naval Academy Aug. 29.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Newport, R. I.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, New York.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Prepar-

ing for sea at Navy-yard, New York. Went into commission July 8, to be assigned to South Atlantic Station.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. Arrived at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., July 8. Address care Navy Department.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadeleigh. Arrived at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 11; remained during the encampment of the 1st Regiment, O. N. G., left on the 14th, and arrived at Erie July 15.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Albert Kautz. At Navy yard, New York. Repairs will be completed about Aug. 1, when she will be assigned to the South Atlantic Station as the flagship of Acting Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.

RANGER, 2d rate, 1 gun. Lt.-Comdr. G. O. Reiter. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 12 for the coast of Salvador and Guatemala.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Same as Ranger.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Has been ordered out of commission at the Navy-yard, New York. Will probably go out of commission about July 20.

VESUVIUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder comdg. At New York.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school ship of Pennsylvania. On her summer cruise. Till July 25 send letters to care of the United States Consul, Southampton, England.

Till August 12 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal. Letters cannot reach the ship at Madeira. Put Nautical Schoolship Saratoga on all letters. The postage is 5 cents a half ounce. A cable announces the Saratoga on July 9 at Southampton, England.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Was to be at Madeira July 9 and sail from Madeira for home July 15. Arrive home Aug. 9.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Oads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mapoc*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, July 15, says: "The new cruiser *San Francisco* went into the dry dock July 15 to have her propellers attached and also to have her hull scraped and painted. July 21 or 22 the preliminary trials will be made by the vessel to test her machinery for the first time."

THE new cruiser *Philadelphia* was formally accepted by the Secretary of the Navy July 14, but as the contractor has still some work to do upon her a special reserve of \$25,000, in addition to the \$25,000 required by the contract, has been held back until she is pronounced complete by the officers in charge.

REAR ADMIRAL BELKNAP, commanding the naval forces on the Asiatic Station, has informed the Navy Department that there is no truth in the report that he took possession of the king's palace at Seoul during the recent troubles in Corea, and says all he did on the occasion in question was to station troops in the United States legation building for the protection of American subjects and property. They were subsequently withdrawn as affairs resumed their usual state.

THERE were at Esquimalt, B. C., on July 1 the *Amphion* of 4,300 tons and 10 guns, with 5,550 horse power and about 16 knots, and the *Champion* of very nearly the same class and dimensions. Admiral Hotchkin will add to these his flagship, the *Waspire*, an armoredclad of 8,400 tons, 10 guns, and 10,000 horse power; the *Espiegle*, 1,150 tons and 10 guns, and the *Nympha* and *Daphne*, eight guns each. The *Amphion*, the *Champion*, and the *Espiegle* were in Admiral Hennege's squadron of last year, while the *Caroline* of 1,420 tons and 14 guns, the *Icarus* of eight guns, and the *Cormorant* of six held the place now occupied by the *Nympha* and *Daphne*. Finally, Admiral Hennege's flagship was the *Swiftsure*, an armoredclad of nearly 7,000 tons displacement and 10 guns. This comparison of forces does not confirm the exaggerated statements concerning the increase of British forces in American waters.

DESPATCHES from San Francisco, July 13, announce that "the U. S. S. *Ranger*, while getting under way to proceed to sea July 12 afternoon, took a sheer with the tide and ran into the Lombard street wharf, breaking some of her cross-beams and the corner of the wharf head. The *Ranger* had her cutwater carried away about 10 feet below her right head, and also her martingale stays. Notwithstanding the mishap the *Ranger* proceeded to sea on her way to Guatemala. The *Chronicle* has advised from Honolulu stating there have been wholesale desertions from the United States steamer *Charleston*. Natives were hired to recapture the sailors and all but eight were retaken. The sailors charged that the discipline was too severe. They say that they were kept below decks the entire time when not needed on deck and were not permitted the use of the library presented to them by citizens of San Francisco. A man who went with the ship as electrician and was reduced in rank to assistant machinist seems to have been the ringleader of the deserters."

JUDGMENT has been delivered at Liverpool by the Court of Inquiry on the accident to the steamship *City of Paris*, whose engines became disabled on the voyage from New York to Queenstown. Having regard to the trying ordeal through which she had passed, the Court considered that all so-called watertight bulkheads should be tested with water up to a certain height, say the orlop deck, and that the compartments should be isolated from each other as much as possible. The conduct of the captain and crew generally after the accident was commended.

The Sims-Edison Electric Torpedo Company gave another exhibition of its dirigible torpedo at Willets Point on Tuesday, p. m., in deference to the wishes of the Cuban Minister and his Naval Attaché, Capt. Sanchez, Capt. da Gamara, Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Legation, Mr. de Weckerlin, Netherlands' Minister, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and a considerable party of local experts. There were also present Col. King, commanding, and the officers generally of the post. The trial was a most successful one, the perfect dirigability as well as the great speed of the boat having been demonstrated in an unprecedented degree. Careful calculation on the part of officers who took the time established the speed of the torpedo's flight for the distance allowed by the 5,000 feet of cable as equivalent to 21 and 4-10 miles per hour. This is the best record thus far for a torpedo of the dirigible type, and satisfies the extreme demands of engineers and experts. The trial of the Sims-Edison was followed by the explosion of two fixed mines, which startled the spectators by its scenic grandeur and the abundant evidence of its effective energy.

SECRETARY TRACY decided July 13 to revoke the sailing orders of the U. S. steamer *Essex* so far as they applied to the transportation of the remains of the inventor Ericsson to Sweden, and to have either the new cruiser *Philadelphia* or Admiral Gherardi's flagship *Baltimore* perform that service. The latter will probably be selected, as she can be more readily prepared for the voyage. She is now at Bath, and will be at New York in a week or two. In case she goes to Europe the *Philadelphia* will take her place in the North Atlantic Squadron. That vessel is now at Philadelphia receiving her armament, and when that is all in place she will go to New York to complete her equipment. Secretary Tracy said July 13 that the *Philadelphia* can be fitted out for service in about four weeks, and that while her future movements are still undetermined he was inclined to send her to Europe with the body of Ericsson. He added that either she or the *Baltimore* will certainly go on that mission, and that while the probabilities are in favor of the selection of the latter the matter will left unsettled for a few days. The *Essex* will be ordered to the South Atlantic Station.

THE proposed series of official tests to determine the physical properties of aluminum bronze, for purposes of naval construction, commenced at Watertown Arsenal on July 15. The tests were in pursuance of orders of Chief Engineer Melville, who has detailed P. A. Engr. Perry to report the results. Col. Flager and Major Howard of the arsenal, and Mr. Cole, an expert representative of the producing companies, were also present. The objective of the trial being to ascertain the relative physical values of aluminum bronze and magnesium bronze, is one of great interest not only to the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, but likewise to contractors and the Government. The tests made on July 15 regarded solely the tensile and transverse strengths and demonstrated values unlooked for; the tensile strength being shown to be something over 90,000 lbs. to the square inch—largely exceeding any previous result. The transverse strength developed 6,000 lbs. on an inch square bar, previously equalled only by rare trials of the very best crucible steel. These results should have a more extended importance than in the field of naval construction merely.

REAR-ADmiral L. A. KIMBERLY, as we foretold last week, has been appointed president of the Board to conduct the important test of foreign armor plate, to commence at Annapolis on Aug. 15 next. The other members of the Board are: Captain E. O. Matthews, Commander W. R. Bridgeman, Lieut.-Commander Washburn Maynard, Lieuts. J. F. Meigs, W. H. H. Southerland, and F. F. Fletcher, and Ensigns P. R. Alger and A. A. Ackerman, with Ensign R. B. Dashiel as recorder. The conditions of the test as set forth in a letter of instructions to the Board prescribe that each plate to be 8 feet high, 6 feet broad, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. They are to be securely bolted to 36 inches of oak backing, and their composition is to be tested by chemical analysis. Each plate is then to be divided into squares by horizontal and vertical lines a foot apart. A 6-inch breech loading rifle and an 8-inch rifle are to be used, the former firing Holtzer armor-piercing shells of 100 pounds and the latter fifth armor piercing shells of 210 pounds each. Each plate is first to receive a shot with a 6-inch shell, with a velocity of 2,075 foot seconds, at the intersection of the second vertical with the second horizontal line, counting vertical lines from the right and horizontal lines from the bottom. A second 6-inch shot with the same velocity will then be fired at the intersection of the fourth vertical and the second horizontal lines. Then the 8 inch gun is to be brought into action, and each plate is to receive an 8-inch shell, with a velocity of 1,850 foot seconds, at the intersection of the third vertical and the fifth horizontal lines. At the discretion of the Department the 8-inch gun may not be used, and in that case three more 6-inch shots are to be fired, striking, respectively, at the intersections of the second vertical and sixth horizontal and the third vertical and fourth horizontal lines. The Board may choose the exact point of impact for each shot after the first, but it must not vary more than one foot from the point fixed in their instructions. After each shot the plate is to be carefully examined, its exact condition noted, and photographs are to be taken of it. The condition of the plates and backing is not to be changed during the trial. The three foreign-made plates consist of a compound of steel and iron plate, made by Cammell and Co. of Sheffield, England; an all-steel plate made by Schneider and Co. of Le Creusot, France, and an alloy nickel and steel plate by the same makers.

THE remains of the Peruvians who lost their lives during the late war with Chili were deposited in the Pantheon at Lima July 15.

THE San Francisco, Concord and Newark are the next vessels to be tried. The former is now having her bottom painted and will probably be ready for trial Aug. 1. The Concord is now promised on Aug. 15 and the Newark, her contractors say, will be ready by Sept. 1. All three of these vessels should be in commission during the present year.

THE N. Y. Herald reports that Gilbert Terry, a miller at Peconic, L. I., caught a carrier pigeon which alighted on his mill a few days ago, and found tied under the bird's wing a slip of paper bearing the following message:

AT SEA, ON BOARD THE U. S. S. JAMESTOWN,

June 20, 1890—7.30 A. M.]

Beautiful morning; 75 miles off shore; smooth sea; gentle breeze; going 5½ knots; sun'n' gills slow and aloft. Not a soul sick so far. Give to Capt. Higginson. LAMBERTON.

The bird appeared to be very tired. On each leg it had a ring bearing the numbers 34 and 5.002. It was undoubtedly set loose on board the Jamestown, training ship, commanded by Commander P. Lambert, U. S. N., which sailed from Newport, June 25, for the English Channel.

AFTER partaking of the generous hospitalities of the City of Portland, the Baltimore, Dolphin and Petrel, left last Saturday morning for Bath, Me., en route to Bar Harbor. The Kearsarge was left behind to send on a party of apprentices for the Pensacola, and joined the other vessels at Bath, Me., a few hours after their arrival. On Monday, the admiral, accompanied by some 20 officers from the different vessels, went ashore by invitation, and was escorted by a committee of citizens around the city and on a visit to the various ship yards. In the evening a promenade concert and dance was given at the Alameda in honor of the officers, and a clambake the next afternoon at Foster's Point. On Wednesday the sailors were landed and paraded through the town, greatly to the edification of the good people of the vicinage. From Bath the vessels proceeded to Bar Harbor, whence they are to return to Portland July 25. The vessels were thrown open daily from 1 to 5 p. m., to the inspection of curious crowds from the shore.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 11.—Commander N. Mayo Dyer, as inspector of ordnance, Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Professor W. W. Hendrickson, to continue on duty at the Naval Academy until Sept. 30 next.

JULY 12.—Commodore John Irwin, as senior member of the Board of Inspection at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant Richard T. Mulligan, to duty on board the receiving-ship Vermont.

JULY 14.—Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, to duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

JULY 15.—Lieutenant H. O. Rittenhouse, to duty at the Naval Academy.

JULY 16.—Paymaster George W. Beaman, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., July 31.

Captain Silas Casey, to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Newark.

Lieutenant Fred Singer, to hold himself in readiness for the Ranger.

Pay Director James D. Murray, to duty at the Naval Academy, July 24.

JULY 17.—Lieutenant J. C. Fremont, Ensign R. D. Tisdale, Medical Director Theodore Woolverton and Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach, to the Philadelphia on July 24.

Assistant Engineer James H. Whitfield, to temporary duty on board the monitors near Richmond, Va.

Lieutenant David Peacock, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Detached.

JULY 11.—Commander G. W. Pigman, as inspector of ordnance at the Navy yard, League Island, and ordered as equipment officer at that yard.

Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, from duty on Board of Organization July 16 and ordered to the Pensacola.

JULY 12.—Lieutenant L. K. Reynolds, from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign W. W. Buchanan, from the Dolphin and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign R. D. Tisdale, from the Coast Survey steamer Bach and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Philadelphia.

Ensign T. C. Fenton, from the Galena, granted leave for one month, and on its expiration ordered to temporary duty at the Navy yard, Washington, D. C.

JULY 14.—Ensign John H. Shipley, from the Michigan and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Ensign Wm. J. Maxwell, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Dolphin.

JULY 16.—Lieut.-Commander S. W. Very, from duty at the Naval Academy July 30 and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Newark.

Lieut.-Commander John J. Hunker, from the Adams and ordered to temporary duty on the receiving ship Independence and to hold himself in readiness for duty as executive of the Nipic.

Lieutenants Wm. H. Beebler and B. R. Tyler, Ensign John H. Gibbons and P. A. Paymaster John C. Sullivan, from the Adams, ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship Independence and to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the Nipic.

Chief Engineer Absalom Kirby and Assistant Engineer George McElroy, from the Adams and ordered to temporary duty on board the Independence.

Pay Director W. W. Williams, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Aug. 14 next, ordered to settle account and wait orders.

Pay Director T. T. Caswell, from the Naval Academy July 14 and ordered as general storekeeper at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., July 31 and ordered to settle accounts.

Ensign W. B. Fletcher, from the Adams, ordered

to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship Independence and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Ranger.

Commodore Joseph Skerrett, from command of the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 18 next, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Washington, Sept. 15 next.

Captain Richard W. Meade, from command of the Navy-yard, Washington, Sept. 15 and placed on waiting orders.

Commander George W. Sumner, from command of the Galena and granted two months' leave.

Lieutenants Wm. J. Barrette, A. B. Speyers, Alex. Sharp and Edward F. Wright, Ensign W. Owen, Chief Engineer D. P. McCartney, Assistant Engineer J. S. McKean, Boatswain Stephen McCarthy, Gunner T. M. Johnson, Carpenter F. M. Roberts and Sailor M. P. Barr, from the Galena and granted two months' leave.

Surgeon John G. Ayres, from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Paymaster J. R. Martin, from the Galena, ordered to settle accounts and then granted two months' leave.

Commander James G. Green, from command of the Adams and granted two months' leave.

Lieutenant Herbert Winslow and P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, from the Adams and granted one month's leave.

JULY 17.—Captain Robert F. Bradford, from special duty in connection with the Philadelphia July 23 and ordered to command that vessel July 24.

Lieut.-Commander E. H. C. Leutze, Lieutenant Adolph Marix, Ensign A. A. Ackerman, Chief Engineer Robert Potts, P. A. Engineer Richard Inch, Acting Gunner H. J. Tressell and Carpenter D. W. Perry, from special duty at Cramp's shipyard and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Lieutenant C. E. Colahan, from the Board of Organization, Navy Department, July 23 and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Lieutenant H. H. Hosley, from the Naval Academy July 23 and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale, from special duty at Pittsburgh July 23 and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

P. A. Surgeon P. A. Lovering, from the Wabash July 23 and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Bailey, from the receiving-ship St. Louis and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Pay Inspector A. S. Kenny, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing July 19 and ordered to special duty in connection with the preparation of the Philadelphia for sea July 20, and to that vessel on July 24.

P. A. Engineer R. S. Griffin, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, July 23 and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Naval Cadets Julian L. Latimer, John M. Blankenship, John H. Dayton and Franklin B. Sullivan, from the Essex July 23 and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Naval Cadets Wm. H. Buck, Charles O. Bond, Henry S. Ritter and Frank H. Schofield, from the Enterprise July 23 and ordered to the Philadelphia July 24.

Ensign H. A. Bispham, from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the Enterprise as a watch and division officer.

Medical Inspector H. M. Wells, from the Museum of Hygiene and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector A. A. Hoehling, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Medical Inspector Geo. H. Cooke, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the Pensacola.

Medical Inspector Charles H. White, from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders.

Revoked.

Orders of Commander N. Mayo Dyer, to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island.

Commissioned.

Edward Bellows, as a pay inspector, from July 5, 1889.

Nominations.

JULY 16.—James Russell Soley, of Mass., to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the recent official trial of the Philadelphia was the promptness with which the Board, of which Captain Henry Erben was chairman, made their report. They had a good vessel, and they hesitate in making up their minds concerning her. There was no "structural weakness" in the Board or the vessel, and no political purpose to be served by the microscopic search for defects. Their report upon the time of evolutions is as follows:

Going ahead full speed signal was made to back, 5h. 17m. 40s.; ship commenced going astern, 18m. 40s.; signal "go ahead," 19m.; going ahead, 10m. 20s.; order "hard a starboard," 21m. 50s.; started to reverse port engine, 22m. 12s.

Half way round (16 pts.), 24m. 12s.—using wheel on top of pilot house (steam).

All the way round, 27m. 21s.; hard aport (reversing) starboard engine, going ahead with port, 27m. 44s.; half way around (put helm amidships), 28m. 7s.; all the way around, 34m. 52s.; full speed ahead, 35m. 12s.; order "hard a starboard," 38m. 18s.; hard over, 39m. 28s.

All the way around, order "hard aport," 43m. 52s.—wheel on conning tower (steam).

Hard over, 44m. 7s.

Order "steady," 32s.—helm being hard a starboard; shifted helm to hard aport; ship went off 6 and started to go to starboard in 16sec.

Helms amidships, 38s.; order "hard a starboard," 5h. 51m. 25s.; hard over, 51m. 40s.

Order "hard aport," 51m. 47s.—wheel on quarter deck (steam).

Hard over, 52m. 19s.; order "helm amidships," 52m. 20s.; helm amidships, 38s.

Order "hard a starboard," 6h. 2m. 10s.—ship going ahead full speed, took 9 minutes to change from steam to band (quarter deck); friction attachment secured by bolts only intended for emergency; with friction connection only, and with men accustomed to gear, it will probably take from 1½ to 1 minute.

1½ points, 3m. 20s.; order "hard aport," 4m. 25s.; 2½ points, 5m. 14s.; order "helm amidships," 6m. 30s.; amidships, 46s.

Took about 1 minute to put it over 20 deg. Wheel below-aft (hand).

The Supe Intending Contractor, Naval Construc-

tor J. F. Hanscom, gives a report as to items of hull work not fully completed, and says: "In justice to the contractors it should be stated that a portion of the items herein mentioned are nearly completed; that the completion of some of them, such as planing of decks, cleaning and painting, has been purposely deferred until after the official trial, while the finishing of others is contingent upon the supplying of certain parts by the Government, such as gun circles, masts, etc."

THE detachment last week of Commander C. M. Chester and this week of Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy from duty as members of the Board on Naval Organization practically dissolves that Board, as all the other members have hitherto, one by one, been relieved and assigned to other duty. Although this Board has done a great deal of work since its organization nearly two years ago, it cannot be said that any material changes have yet resulted in the organization and administration of naval affairs as a result of its labors. Of the many subjects considered by them, the revision of the fleet drill book under which the squadron of evolution has been operating since its departure from here last winter is one of the few from which any practical results have followed. Much time was spent in getting up a new set of blank forms for the general use of the Navy, but nothing has yet come of their recommendations in this direction. Their recommendations for a new rating and new pay table for enlisted men, and for the practical abolition of the Marine Corps and in regard to recruiting have been pigeon-holed. The result of their labors may appear hereafter, but certainly there is not much at present to show for their deliberations, beyond a revision of naval tactics and drill. In the contemplated revision of the naval regulations some of these recommendations will, no doubt, prove serviceable.

THE law providing for an Assistant Naval Secretary reads as follows: "For an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to be appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive a compensation at the rate of \$4,500 per annum."

THOSE who expected Behring Sea to resound with the roar of hostile artillery during the summer, are likely to be disappointed.

REASON VERSUS FORCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE age of Force is going and the age of Reason comes on space. The Anarchists, even, are now divided, and a large portion of them distinctly declare for peace, teaching that passive resistance affords the highest form of aggressive action. Accordingly, the Army and Navy are on the wane. The insufficiency of physical force is now being acknowledged the world over. The two branches of the public service are, indeed, still doing a useful and honored work, but they are both accomplishing one thing in addition that they may not often reflect upon; that is, they are preparing an entertainment for future generations and are working to do for the people of the United States what the feudal and chivalric leaders did for Europe, which, by their efforts, was provided with a picturesque and highly entertaining past. We love to wander among the dilapidated castles and strongholds in Great Britain and on the continent, musing upon the ancient times, which was rendered so glorious by deeds of arms. The time may come when the people of this country will feel under a similar indebtedness to the Army and Navy of the United States, and when the American forts, all in ruins, will be visited with the same emotion that kindles the mind, say at Chepstow Castle. Military men are now pushing their occupation so vigorously that it will soon, practically, be gone; but when I suggest that we may soon need a museum, in which the antiquity may contemplate the "steel cruiser" alongside the old stagecoach, the suggestion does not fall upon a sympathetic ear. All men devoted to the profession of arms do not contemplate the thought with enthusiasm; and some may feel that I simply delivered a platitude in saying that Justice must prove the real defence of our nation. You admit that "absolute" justice would answer, yet approximate justice has kept us in entire safety for more than 70 years, and to-day our coast is lined with virgin fortresses, that of Fort Independence, Boston, dating back to the early history of Massachusetts Colony. Yet we are told that Boston is in danger from a possible bombardment to-day. It would prove a useful study for alarmists to work up, say, the story of New York in 1812-13. The trouble is, that it would be a short one.

It is true that questions of justice come up in the obscure, but we settle such questions by the "Canons," not "Cannons;" and is it not incumbent upon the JOURNAL to show why we should not be safe even with imperfect or approximate justice? In another connection, I have laid it down that we need a small Navy for police purposes on the high seas, and for the exchange of civilities with foreign powers. I am disappointed to find that the JOURNAL, which criticises my views, should not undertake to show its readers that we need a strong navy for uses of a more urgent character. Apart from the service during the Rebellion, what has our little wooden Navy done since 1813 that it cannot do during the next century without the aid of "the steel cruisers?"

B. F. DE COSTA.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1890.

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missioned officers of the Army."

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ARMYNAVY.

In the appointment of Mr. James R. Soley as As-
sistant Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary brings to the front an accomplished gentleman and cap-
able officer, who has rendered valuable service to more than one Secretary of a nature not unlike that which will be required of him in his new position. Whatever may be said of the propriety of the selection on the ground that his appointment within an hour after he resigned his commission as a naval officer is a violation of the purposes of the act, which contemplated the appointment of a civilian. No one can deny that he has exceptional qualifications for the office, and that he will make—in fact has already made—a most valuable assistant to the Secretary. While holding a commission as a naval officer he has been performing for some years past have been purely administrative, and he has always been largely identified with the civilian influence of the Department. It is not likely, therefore, that there will be any decided opposition to his nomination on that score, and as he has many personal friends in the Senate early and favorable action is to be expected upon his nomination. The duties of the new Assistant Secretary have not yet been fully prescribed, but generally he is to have charge of the correspondence of the Secretary's office, of contracts for new ships, and the preparation of all papers requiring more than usual literary skill. In the absence of the Secretary he will have charge of the Department. Prof. Soley was certainly a civilian when he received his appointment, and his selection does not violate the principle which, whatever we may think of it, under our system of government, compels the subordination of the military to the civil element.

A DESPATCH of July 14 from Wollaston, Mass., says: "Lieutenant-General Sir John Ross, commanding the forces in British North America, in reply to a correspondent, says that the published reports that 'fabulous sums of money' are being expended upon the forts in his command are incorrect, and that he has issued no special orders with reference to the admission of visitors to the fortifications."

THE Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The House pro-
poses to revive the rank of Lieutenant-General for
another limited period and for the benefit of a
single individual. It is an awkward title and has a
derogatory sound. Why not make it General of the
Army, and make it permanent?" Why not, indeed?

ARMY REFORM.

THE current number of the Journal of the Mil-
itary Service Institution for July has excellent
original articles by Lieut.-Colonels Lee, Woodhull
and Drum, and Captain McClelland; translations
by Lieutenants Wisser, Weaver, Gurovits and Park-
hurst, and an account of the 14th Regiment of in-
fantry, the first of a series of Army histories which
are promised. The paper by Captain Edward J.
McClelland, 2d Cavalry, on Infantry Battle Tactics,
is one read before Vancouver Barracks Branch,
U. S. I., March 8, 1890, and with it we have the
report of the comments and criticism upon it by
Colonel Anderson, Majors Johnson and Lydecker,
and Captain Birkimer. Colonel Woodhull presents
arguments for giving medical officers their military
titles, and these, as General Merritt says in a com-
ment upon the paper, "are most convincing." Of
our admirable corps of medical officers the General
says: "In time of danger they are always to the
fore, whether it be pestilence or battle that threatens.
In times of peace they are our pleasant cultivated
companions and every officer of the line counts asso-
ciation with this staff department to his advantage."
1st Lieutenant George Andrews, Adjutant, 25th Infan-
try, has a criticism in this number of the Journal
on Colonel Hawkins's "Outlines of a Manual of In-
fantry Drill," and Captain Birkimer and Lieuten-
ant-Colonel Woodhull, M. D., discuss the subject of
a regimental Court of Honor.

The article of most general interest in this num-
ber of the Journal is that by Bvt. Lieut. Colonel J.
G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., on "Reform in Army Ad-
ministration." He shows how the Army has drifted
away from the simplicity and vigor of the system
that formerly characterized it. To meet passing
exceptional conditions, vexations and unnecessary
requirements have been added until revision has
become necessary to rid the Service of what is un-
necessary and extraneous. There is lack of uniformity
in practice, and one officer may do in a given position
what would not be allowed to another officer in the same position. Hence arises uncertainty
and indecision in cases where promptness of
action may be called for. What belongs to the
office of right should not be granted to one occupant
of it and withheld from another. There is conflict
of jurisdiction between the Secretary of War and
the head of the Army, and more or less the same
divergence of conception concerning the duties
of their respective offices affects many of
their subordinates.

The scale of allowances, fixed at a time when
transportation was difficult and costly and the
country poor, should be revised and our whole
system of regulations adjusted to the conditions
created by the introduction of the railroad, the
telegraph, and the telephone. The allowance of
quarters is insufficient; the allowance for transpor-
tation only about one-fourth what justice demands.
Many regulations and allowances are determined
by officers not subject to changes themselves, and
long removed from close contact with the Army
and its necessities. In their sometimes mistaken
zeal to economize they lose sight of the fact that the
nation does not seek to gain by imposing losses upon
any citizen, and that it is ever ready to treat its
servants with liberality as well as exact fairness." Our
method of making purchases is antiquated,
and our system of contracts results in the poorest
possible class of workmanship that can be made
to pass.

These are some of Colonel Lee's suggestions.
"One great reform," he says, finally, "which it
seems all important to reach, is that all
selections for promotion shall be based on merit
alone, and not on political or social influence." We
fear this is what Senator Ingalls would call an
"iridescent dream." There is but one way to get
rid of political influence and that is to establish
the Dispenser of "Patronage" in a position above it.
This means autocratic government, and with this
comes an increase not a destruction of social in-
fluence. Social and class distinctions become then
so established by law, by custom, by universal
recognition, that it is more difficult to resist them.

Is it any worse to have a Senator or Member of
Congress influential at the Capitol than it would be
to have the Duke of Tomnoddy or the Earl of
Longacres controlling there? And has a charming

American woman any less right than her foreign sister to turn the hearts of men away from the stern paths of duty because she is not "the daughter of a hundred ears" and smiles "at the claims of long descent?" No, this matter of favoritism always has and always will furnish a most excellent subject for Army and Navy growling, so long as there is any departure from the rigid rule of promotion by seniority. We are not advocating this rule, but it is useless to dream dreams when questions of practical concern have to be settled. Perhaps the solution of the difficulty is to follow the rule of seniority in time of peace and suspend it during war. When it comes to selection, it is simply impossible to secure concurrence of opinion, for no two men exercise a liberty of choice in precisely the same way. If the President has a right to say that he will pass over the senior, he has the right to please himself in the choice of a junior, and all that can be insisted upon is that he should not appoint an improper man; and "if the man I propose to select is an improper man," he might not unreasonably say, "how is it that his name stands so high on the list of his corps or arm of the Service?"

MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, U. S. Army, retired, whose interesting and romantic career is a matter of American history, died at his residence in New York City July 18, after a brief illness. He was in his seventy-eighth year, and leaves a widow and family. One of his sons, John C., is a lieutenant in the Navy, and another, Francis P., in the Army (3d Infantry). General Fremont was born in Savannah January 21, 1813; in 1835 was connected with the Navy as teacher of mathematics, and in 1837 became attached to the Engineer Department and began that series of explorations which made his name famous. In 1838 he was commissioned second lieutenant Topographical Engineers, and in 1844 was brevetted captain, "for gallant and highly meritorious services in two expeditions commanded by himself—the first to the Rocky Mountains, and the second beyond those mountains." In 1846 he was directed to watch over the interests of California and soon freed Northern California from Mexican rule. He had in the meantime been appointed a lieutenant-colonel of Mounted Rifles, and organized and commanded a battalion of California volunteers, General Kearny in the meantime had arrived in California, and soon the celebrated quarrel broke out between him and Commodore Stockton.

Fremont held his commission as Civil Governor and Military Commander of the Territory from Stockton, and thus came into conflict with Kearny. The result was his resignation from the Army. March 15, 1848, he commenced his explorations and was appointed in 1849 U. S. Commissioner to run boundary between United States and Mexico. This he relinquished on his being appointed U. S. Senator for California. He took his seat Sept. 10, 1850, the day after the admission of California as a State. In the fall elections of 1851 Fremont was defeated by the pro slavery party, and he devoted the next year to his private affairs. In 1852 he determined to make a tour of Europe, and upon his return to the United States again resolved to reach California by an unknown overland route, and, starting from the Mississippi, successfully pushed across the country to the Pacific. This fifth expedition was even of more value than the others.

Fremont was selected by the Republican party as their candidate for the Presidency during the contest of 1856, but was defeated by Buchanan. After the election he resolved to make another extensive tour of Europe, in order to observe the military and other establishments of the Old World, and remained abroad until summoned to return to the United States by President Lincoln to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. He arrived at Boston, Mass., on June 27, with a large assortment of arms under his personal charge. He was soon created a major general, U. S. A., with a commission dating from May 14, 1861.

Gen. Fremont was appointed to the command of the Department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and fortified that city against at-

tack. When engaged in driving the rebel forces from the State, Gen. Fremont was relieved from command Nov. 2, 1861, and ordered to Washington. He held other active commands during the war, but in 1864 resigned from the army because he had been kept idle for nearly two years.

In June, 1864, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Cleveland convention and accepted the nomination. Circumstances, however, led him to withdraw from the contest in September. Since that time he has been actively employed in railroad schemes, some of them of immense magnitude. President Hayes nominated him for Governor of Arizona Territory in June, 1878, and he was afterward appointed to that post. In April last he was appointed by special act of Congress a major general on the retired list of the Army, as his declining years were not so prosperous as might be. On receiving news of his death President Harrison issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1890.

The death of John C. Fremont, a major-general on the retired list of the Army of the United States, is an event calling for some appropriate expression of the National sorrow, and of a grateful appreciation of his public services. His career was full of adventurous and useful discovery and of devoted and conspicuous service both in civil and military affairs. He opened the passes of the Rocky Mountains and gave value to his discoveries by aiding to create an American State on the Pacific Coast. It is therefore ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the Executive Departments in this city until after the funeral shall have taken place.

By direction of the President:

E. W. HALFORD, Private Secretary.

He also telegraphed as follows to Los Angeles:

To Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont:

I beg to extend to you my profound sympathy in your great sorrow. The death of Gen. Fremont has revived the memory of his great and unique public services, and will excite regret that the nation did not give an earlier and more constant expression of its grateful appreciation of them.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The funeral took place from St. Ignatius' Church, New York city, July 17, and many distinguished veterans were present.

The pall bearers were Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. O. O. Howard, William Colligan, Col. Floyd Clarkson, Mark D. Wilber, James E. Nuttman, Francois D. Clark, Major George P. Edgar, ex-Gov. Rodman L. Price, and ex Gov. R. S. McCormick. Then followed Lieut. J. C. Fremont, the General's eldest son, Col. and Mrs. H. M. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Townsend, and Dr. William James Morton, Gen. Fremont's physician. After them came the veterans and old associates of the Pathfinder.

Kit Carson Post of the Grand Army, Washington, sent Col. De Arnaud and Commodore Loring as its representatives at the funeral. Gen. Fremont was a member of this organization. George Washington Post sent a delegation, headed by its Commander, M. D. McMahon, and including Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., Adjutant General of the Division of the Atlantic; Col. A. M. Clark, Major J. H. Butler, Col. Samuel Truesell, and Major Robert Smith. Lafayette Post was represented by Capt. A. Schimmel. Of the Associated Pioneers of Colonial Days of California there was a large delegation present. At the close of the service the body was taken to Trinity Cemetery. There it is to remain in a vault until the family of Gen. Fremont decides upon its final resting place.

LINEAL PROMOTION.

In the article on "Lineal Promotion," published in the JOURNAL of July 5, the changes reported were in the number of files gained or lost. In order that Lieutenant Root's rearrangement may be thoroughly understood we republish the list of Captains, showing gain and loss, separately, as follows:

GAIN.

One. Harbach, Bourke, Davis, Gilmore, Smith, Miner, Crandall, Hobart. Two. Bisbee, Savage. Three. Porter, Keef, Bradley, Thibault. Five. Carpenter, Bishop, Sir. Potter, Vance, Dugan, Burns. Seven. A. Morton. Eight. Thorne, Nine. Maiz, Warren. Ten. Stretch, Hedberg. Eleven. Roe. Twelve. McConaughy, Poote, Sanborn, Burnett, Rockefeller, De Lany. Thirteen. Baker, Fobey. Fourteen. Keller. Fifteen. Burbank. Sixteen. Baldwin, Ernest. Seventeen. Tisdall, Hargous, Wilson. Nineteen. Towle, Hannay. Twenty. Miller, Miller, W. A. Twenty-one. Haines, Bates. Twenty-two. Ryan. Twenty-three. Dempsey, Lincoln, Davis, Heiner, Neide, Wilkinson. Twenty-four. Ketchum, Stiles. Twenty-five. Quinn, Callinan. Twenty-six. Sage. Twenty-seven. Catlin, Hall, Reade. Twenty-eight. Lockwood. Twenty-nine. Paul, Logan. Thirty. Dougherty, Vernon, Dodge, Gerlach. Thirty-one. Richards, Hoffman, Wetherill. Thirty-two. Husson. Thirty-three. Bubb, Quinton, Seton, Ray. Thirty-four. Coolidge. Thirty-six. Morrison. Thirty-seven. Hay, Manning, Buchanan. Thirty-nine. Luhn, Quiby.

Forty-one. Jackson. Forty-three. Ward, Rice, Ulloa. Forty-four. Price. Forty-five. Hancall. Forty-seven. Carter. Forty-eight. Noble. Fifty-two. Bartlett. Fifty-three. Barrett. Fifty-four. Kirkman, Leete. Fifty-six. Romeyn. Fifty-seven. Cusick. Fifty-eight. Ames, Grossbeck. Sixty-four. Roberts. Sixty-eight. Webster. Sixty-nine. Thompson. Eighty. Adams. Eighty-one. Baldwin. One hundred and one. Stouch. One hundred and twelve. Hale.

LOSS.

One. Witberell, Forbes, Carpenter, Tassin. Two. Lacey, Ward, G. S. L., Sharp, Whitall, Van Orade. Three. Wells. Four. Gilbreath. Seven. Conway. Eight. Cor. Nine. Haskell. Ten. Smith, T. M. R.; Lot. E. Green, Munson, Cavenaugh, Mansfield. Twelve. Pierce, Edmunds. Thirteen. Ever, Lloyd, Humphreys, Goodale, Stillwell, Crowley. Fourteen. Penney, Rogers. Fifteen. Mattie. Sixteen. McLaughlin, Hale, Howe. Seventeen. Baumberger, Drum. Eighteen. Palmer. Nineteen. Pollock. Twenty. Esarid, Wilhelm. Twenty-one. Whitney, Sweet. Twenty-two. Hamer. Twenty-three. Jocelyn, Brown, Stivers, Hiltz, Chapin, Beane, H. Wyrant. Twenty-four. MacGowan, Hooton, Van Horne. Twenty-five. Spurgin, Rodman. Twenty-six. McCaskey. Twenty-seven. Viven, Duncan. Twenty-nine. Wessells, Cormann. Thirty. Stone, O'Connell. Thirty-three. Garretty, Chatte. Thirty-four. Norvell. Thirty-five. Auman. Thirty-seven. O'Brien, Haughey, Harwood, Myer. Thirty-eight. Crowell, Bulis. Forty-one. Conrad. Forty-two. Halloran. Forty-three. Guthrie, Armstrong. Forty-seven. B. W. Hart. Forty-eight. Robe. Forty-nine. Lee, Rheem. Fifty. Rogers, Boyle. Fifty-two. Johnston. Fifty-three. Waterbury, Ellis. Fifty-four. Hartz. Fifty-five. Roberts. Fifty-six. Ebstein. Fifty-seven. Markland. Fifty-nine. Durrah. Sixty. Parker. Sixty-two. Green, Daugherty, W. W. Sixty-eight. Thompson. Sixty-nine. Markley. Eighty-four. Stafford. Bean. Ninety-three. Morgan. One hundred and twenty-one. Brinkerhoff.

DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The proposition looking to a rearrangement of Division and Department commands which, as first intimated in the JOURNAL, has been seriously contemplated by the Secretary of War for some time past, is now assuming definite shape, and orders on the subject may be looked for at an early date. It has been practically determined by the President and Secretary of War to do away with the three Division commands and to rearrange the boundary lines of the present military departments in such a way as to form eight distinct departments, thus giving a command to each of the two Major Generals and the six Brigadier Generals. A change in titles as well as boundary lines will also follow. The "Department of the Atlantic" will probably take the place of the "Division of the Atlantic," and "The Department of the East" will disappear from the list of departments entirely. Instead of the "Division of the Pacific," it will be the "Department of the Pacific." This will comprise the present "Department of California," and probably a portion of the Department of Arizona (the remaining portion probably being added to the Department of Texas). In organizing the Departments of the Atlantic and Pacific, the purpose will be to make them the most important of the eight Departments, with the view to having a Major General in command of each. If present ideas are carried out, the contemplated rearrangement will not result in any change in station of either General Howard or General Miles. Their headquarters will remain as now, but as headquarters of a Department instead of a Division. There will, of course, be a reduction in the staff of each, for with the jurisdiction over other departments removed, the status of these two commands will be the same as the remaining six departments, and there will consequently be no necessity for the corps of assistants heretofore required for forwarding and handling the papers from other departments. Each of the eight commanders, the Brigadier Generals as well as the two Major Generals, will report direct to the Commanding General, thus avoiding the red-tape incident to the present system of Division commanders.

This is about as far as the President and Secretary of War have advanced in their consideration of this subject. As to the boundary lines of the proposed eight departments and the rearrangement of the commands of the six Brigadiers to conform to the proposed change, nothing definite has been settled upon. One of the stumbling blocks is as to what is to become of the present Division headquarters at Chicago. This is considered a too-important centre to be without a commanding officer. There is some talk of removing the headquarters of the Department of Missouri from St. Louis to Chicago—a proposition that will doubtless be earnestly advocated by the citizens of the latter city when they learn for a certainty that there is a

likeliest of their being left out in the cold. This whole subject of rearrangement of commands is receiving the closest attention of the Secretary, who wants to be sure he is right and to hear from all sides before making any change. He will probably not announce his final decision for a month or so yet, and meanwhile the present system will prevail and the new Brigadier General will probably continue in command of the Fort Leavenworth military school. Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Hall, 6th Inf., is prominently mentioned as General McCook's successor in command of the school.

REASON VERSUS FORCE.

WHEN man was expelled from Eden the Cherubim was set with flaming sword to guard the way against his return. This weapon of war thus becomes the symbol of the conflict between the mighty forces of evil and good, continuing from that day until this. The Reverend Doctor B. F. D. Costa, speaking with the authority of his profession, brings to us this week, in a letter appearing elsewhere, the glad tidings that this conflict nears its ending. "The age of Force is going and the age of Reason comes on apace," he assures us. This is indeed good news. We wish he had given us better proof of it than the Anarchist disposition to peace, for we have heretofore ascribed this hopeful disposition to the Chicago hangman. 'Tis "gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe" and not the advent of Tom Paine's "Age of Reason."

We publish with pleasure Dr. De Costa's radiant anticipations and regret that we cannot altogether accept his optimistic views. When the sacerdotal and the kingly offices are united; when every man shall become a priest in his own house, after the order of Melchisedek; when, in short, in every nation, in every hamlet, in each household, Reason shall control Passion, battle-ships will disappear and battle-flags be furled. War and bloodshed will then disappear—not by force of legislation, or even in obedience to priestly decree, but as the mists vanish before the rising sun.

We can assure Dr. De Costa that he greatly mistakes military men if he for a moment imagines that they have any disposition to delay this consummation, so devoutly to be wished. On the contrary, it is their mission—their most ardent hope and office to so direct and control and limit the scope of human contention that it shall as seldom as possible break forth into war. It is their endeavor to prevent, not to promote strife; to prevent it as the skilful doctor prevents the spread of disease and the outbreak of pestilence; to prevent it as the just judge or the wise counselor prevents unnecessary litigation; as the high-minded priest prevents violation of the moral law by urging upon men obedience to their highest motives. To the contumacious disturber of the peace the warrior presents the sharp edge of his sword; to the stubborn violator of the laws of health the physician hastens with his pellets and his syrups; in the ears of the wilful law breaker the judge jangles the keys of his prison cells, and against those who scoff at the laws written upon his tables of stone the priest hurls the thunders of Sinai. Each has his office and his high duty in the existing order, and when one disappears they will all disappear together.

What, by the way, does Dr. De Costa mean by his assertion that "approximate justice has kept us in entire safety for more than seventy years"? In addition to an enormous expenditure in lives and money, we are paying to-day in war pensions a price for this "approximate justice" nearly equal each year to Germany's military budget. If he refers to our freedom from foreign aggression, he must have searched for his modern examples in those ancient records of the Hebrews which are his daily study. Not to go further, we would ask the Reverend Doctor what "approximate justice," or any other kind of justice, had to do with Louis Napoleon's departure from the soil of Mexico? It was the grim array of Grant's, Sherman's and Sheridan's war-seasoned battalions frowning upon him from the hither side of the Rio Grande that accounted for this hasty exit and somewhat tardy appreciation of the merits of the Monroe doctrine. Dr. De Costa is a very able and distinguished clergyman, but we are forced to conclude that his forte

is not in the field of dialectics, except as the word is used by the Kantians to indicate false argumentation.

The Churchman expresses its approval of the efforts of the present Congress to provide for "the ethical and moral needs" of the Army. It does not approve, however, of General Schofield's proposition to leave the selection of chaplains to the several garrisons. Of this it says: "The chief objection to this suggestion is that it virtually throws the appointment of chaplains back into the hands of the colonels or the commanders of posts. It is said that when a well-known general officer inspects barracks there is a great demand among the enlisted men for New Testaments to lay on top of their open kits. And in the election of a chaplain by a garrison 'the boys' would be tolerably certain to ascertain what would please 'the old man,' and vote accordingly: not in 'slavish fear,' perhaps, but as knowing what is good for themselves."

It also tells the story of a former Adjutant-General "well known to churchmen," who is credited with having placed a Protestant Episcopal altar and chancel furniture at one end of a chapel in the Soldiers' Home and a Roman Catholic outfit at the other end and made the seats reversible. "But if all the 'divisions in Christendom' had demanded equal rights the general would have been driven to call in the admiral to box the compass for the orientation of his transepts. This is practically the problem now before Congress." On the general subject of Army reform our religious contemporary says:

Since 1865 our small Regular Army has been chiefly employed in the far West in preparing and guarding the way for the mighty march of civilization across the continent. "Out of sight" it has been "out of mind." Congress ruthlessly reduced the Army to a numerical strength (or weakness) that prolonged every Indian campaign at an unpeakable cost of blood and treasure, and refused even brevet promotion to the heroes of a hundred fights with savage foes; doled out grudgingly only the unavoidable appropriations, and turned a deaf ear to the recommendations of Secretaries of War and general officers of line and staff for the amelioration of the hard lot of the nation's pioneers. The facts in this matter constitute a record not undeserving of being styled "a quarter-century of dishonor." * * The outcry in the secular press last winter about ill-treatment of enlisted men and the severe inquisition which was consequently ordered from Washington were enough to bring about the expulsion of every tyrant in the Army or the Navy. Yet the result proved that while there might be abuses of authority and ungovernable men, the real fault was in the law and system under which which officers and men alike were compelled to live. * * The champion of military reform, for many years past, in Congress has been Senator from Nebraska, which State was the meeting ground of the Army and the people after the great Sioux war which culminated in the Custer massacre and the vigorous policy which followed upon that calamity. All honor to Senator Manderson for his gallant struggle for the rescue of the nation from the unconsciousness of its sin against its gallant and faithful servants wearing its livery. No doubt the good work will now go on until the Army is "regulated" conformably to the fast-coming twentieth century. There is no reason in the future why the Regular Army shall not be the grammar school into which American-born young men shall enlist for instruction and training in a five years' course preparatory to the duties of life.

As soon as the attention of Secretary Tracy was called to the matter, he promptly revoked the orders assigning the *Essex* to the duty of carrying the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden and informed the executors of Ericsson's estate that either the *Philadelphia* or *Baltimore* would be assigned to this service. The general approval of this wise decision shows how mistaken were those who presumed upon public indifference to Ericsson. Whoever was responsible for this blunder, it is evident that it was not the Secretary. Where there is the will there is a way, and it is obvious that a suitable vessel can be and will be found for this most dignified mission.

THAT General Du Barry, the new Commissary General, and General McCook, the new Brigadier-General, are appreciated by their Congressional friends is shown by the promptness with which their nominations were confirmed. The former was nominated July 10, the latter July 11, and on the following day, notwithstanding that there had been no meeting of the Military Committee, both were confirmed, and July 14 their commissions were issued to them.

LARGE numbers of regular troops are now in, or converging upon militia encampments in the several States, and the "field instruction season" of 1890, promises to be of much professional benefit to the Army, notwithstanding the limited appropriations for transportation preclude any very extensive demonstrations.

UNDER the head of "Rifle Competitions, 1890,"

we shall continue to give until the season is ended, the latest information concerning the several annual rifle competitions, the commencement of which is now close at hand.

THE Army may look for a very liberal construction of the recent act to prevent desertion. The Secretary is giving close personal attention to every feature of the bill and, we are assured, is disposed to give the enlisted man every possible advantage under its terms. Section 2, allowing enlisted men their discharge after three years' faithful service upon their own application has, we understand, been construed to include service prior to July 1, 1890. About 30 applications for discharge under this section have already been received. No one has yet applied for the privilege of purchasing his discharge. The instructions to paymasters of the U. S. Army in regard to the method of deducting and accounting for the \$4 per month to be retained from the pay of each enlisted man during the first year of enlistment will probably be issued in the form of a circular from the Pay Department, though the subject will also be generally covered in the order from the A. G. O. The understanding is that only those who have enlisted since July 1 will have the \$4 retained from their monthly pay. One of the points upon which a conclusion has not yet been reached is as to the amount to be prescribed for those who wish to purchase their discharge before the expiration of term of enlistment. The purpose seemingly is to fix an amount equivalent to what it will cost to secure another man in the place of the one discharged. The actual cost of recruiting and transportation to the point of service is the principal, is probably the only item to be considered. It will probably be considered that the amount paid between date of enlistment and discharge is *quid pro quo* for services rendered, and no charge on that account will then be made. The Subsistence Department is now taking steps to provide the pound of vegetables as an addition to the daily ration as prescribed by the act. The subject of the proportion of vegetables to be allowed has been discussed by the Secretary with the new Commissary-General this week, and the allowance practically agreed upon. A very liberal allowance will be made for potatoes, probably 70 per cent. of the new addition, or when potatoes and onions only are desired, 80 per cent. of the former and 20 of the latter will be authorized. With 70 per cent. for potatoes, the remaining 30 per cent. may be applied to such other vegetables as beets, tomatoes, corn, and a number of other vegetables in their proper seasons. General Du Barry's long experience in catering to the wants and needs of the soldier in this direction will doubtless be of great value to the Secretary in carrying out this feature of the bill.

AT the 5th Corps meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potowmack in Portland General Porter expressed the regret of the members that General Chamberlain was deprived by circumstances beyond his control of the pleasure of writing the history of the corps, as all had hoped and expected, but assured the members that this labor of love was now being performed by Colonel Carswell McClellan, and that General Chamberlain would render every assistance in his power. A resolution was passed urging the members to send Colonel McClellan, at St. Paul, Minn., all information in their power. Colonel McClellan was assistant adjutant general to General Humphreys, and is an able writer and familiar with the operations of the corps. General Porter also mentioned that a translation of Major Mangold's History of the Campaign in Northern Virginia in August, '62, would soon be published. This is the second Bull Run campaign, and ably written.

IN reporting adversely the joint resolution to place the names of sharpshooters and military service institution medalists in the Army Register, the Senate Military Committee takes the ground that "there is already substantial and probably sufficient recognition of those named in this resolution who may have distinguished themselves beyond their fellows, and your committee are of the opinion that the suggestion is in the line of cheapening reward of merit for distinguished service, the better policy being to reserve further recognition for those who may become entitled. The Government has been wisely liberal in awarding medals and rewards for service, and additional extensions of its favor to those already rewarded can in no wise intensify the appreciation which the nation has of the value of the efforts of those who ask for the passage of the resolution."

A NUMBER of changes in stations of officers of staff departments are in contemplation, but final action is being deferred until a conclusion is reached in regard to a rearrangement of the department commands.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

EARLY FRONTIER LIFE IN THE ARMY.

ABOUT seventy years ago it was thought advisable by military authorities to build a new post near the Sault de St. Marie, at the foot of Lake Superior. The Indians had shown signs of hostility, and the situation would be eligible in case of war. General Brady, with three companies of Infantry, started out to establish the post. Samuel B. Griswold, being 1st Lieutenant of Co. A. 2d Infantry, had been entrusted with the command of the post when stationed at Greenbush, near Albany, in the absence of Captain Kearney.

At Sackett's Harbor the officers and their companions started on their long and tedious journey. Changing half-way, they boarded a sloop, the captain promising faithfully to take them to the Sault; but unfortunately the weather was much against them, and not having made as good time as expected, he deliberately landed them on the shore of the lake, surrounded by dense woods, and 90 miles from their destination, explaining that the time for which the sloop was chartered had expired, and refusing to proceed further without special orders.

There was but one available boat, and in that the officers started with a few men on an exploring expedition, leaving the remainder to take charge of the women and children, and expecting to return shortly; but they were delayed, and the party left behind had to spend two days and nights by the dense woods, a prey to distressing fears of wild Indians, wild beasts, and still wilder fears for the safety of their husbands. A hospital tent was not up, but there was just room in it for the children to sleep; so the officers' wives sat up all night on the logs placed around the huge fire which was built to keep off the wild animals. The explorers finally returned, delighted that they had not been obliged to shoot the rapids, and explaining their delay by being forced to smoke the "pipe of peace" with the Indians.

The officers had brought a large "bateau," as it was called, and took the party in that to the new post, which was to be named Fort Brady, after the general. Once there, the only building for them to inhabit was a large, square, forlorn structure, which fifty years before had been used by fur traders. There were eight rooms in it and two large fire-places. The Indians and half breeds with which it had been swarmed at the companies' arrival had to vacate the premises, and the officers' families took possession.

The Indians had been accustomed to smoke their meat indoors, so the walls were black and grimy, the roof leaked dreadfully, and all things were out of repair. Remains showed that the fur-traders had had a bake-shop, a blacksmith's forge and other conveniences. Now nought was left but ruins. Only one family—the Johnsons—lived on that side the river. The head of this family was a gentleman, an Irishman by birth, who had married a squaw after living with her a number of years and becoming deeply attached to their children.

It was August when the troops arrived, and the building of quarters and barracks was at once begun. The first brick chimney in that region was built by the soldiers, who burnt the bricks themselves. They had a few horses, but dared not use them for hard work, as they could get no more if those were disabled. The enlisted men therefore had to do the work horses would otherwise have performed. After cutting down trees and sawing them into logs they were harnessed six at a time before the cart to drag the logs to the Fort. Punishments for misconduct were severe; the men were tied up, stripped and flogged, and for some misdemeanors were bound to fences with a sword tied between their teeth. One man was heard to say that if "he ever enlisted again, it would be in the capacity of a horse, as then he would have no hard work to do."

They remained in their first miserable quarters during most of the winter months, and with a sort of grim mirth named their shanty the "Hotel Flannagan," by which sobriquet it continued to be called. Snow came in October, with cold so intense it was almost impossible to keep warm. A few stoves were put up, and the pipes run through the walls into the next rooms, occupied by other officers' families; and then outside a window, so that when the wind blew from certain directions, the smoke was so frightful they could keep no fires at all. It was hard enough to get sufficient wood brought in, as the men were so busy; accordingly when the cold was intense, yet the wind prevented fires from being built, some of the ladies who had no fuel would confiscate a little from another more fortunate, put it in a bake-pan, and invite friends to "come in and get warm!" The roof, moreover, of the "Hotel Flannagan," leaked horribly; and one night Mrs. G.—was awakened by a drip, drip, which she had heard in her dreams. Her baby, the first child born in the barracks, slept in a small cot beside her, and putting out her hand she found the little one's bed covered with water, and the child and her clothing drenched.

Sometimes in stormy weather the floors would be so submerged that the children had to sit on the beds to keep out of water, and shoes and stockings would be found floating around in the morning.

The food was very poor, and they had the greatest difficulty in getting any provisions. As for servants, the soldiers' wives made so much more as laundresses that they could not be induced to give up that lucrative position for even one night to attend a lady with a newborn babe. So the officers' wives had to nurse and care for each other on such occasions. Thus necessity often makes heroines of us unaware, and the hardships and dangers of their life in this uncivilized region were uncomplainingly and even cheerfully borne by all. In these days of steam, rails and electricity, it is hard to realize what life was 70 or 80 years ago; shorn of all the comforts, even bare necessities, not to mention luxuries of modern Army life. Communication with friends was almost cut off, only one mail during the entire winter arriving at this outpost, and that was brought by Indians on snow-shoes.

One of the amusements of the young officers during the winter was driving sledges, drawn by large dogs, who used often to get tangled up together, much to the perplexity of the officer acting as

driver, who stood up in the sledge, whip in hand, to guide them.

In the summer the children of the garrison were fond of watching the Indians, at a short distance beyond the fort, engaged in making maple sugar. The women would have their papooses strapped up in the trees, where they were pushed or rocked as they cried. Others used to be ranged in rows against the trunks of trees, on the boards to which they were fastened. The officers bought sugar of the Indians for household purposes, and sometimes the children were presented with "morsels," little boxes like baskets of bark, prettily embroidered in colored quills and filled with the soft brown sugar. The Indians also sold eggs and berries to the fort people, but they were generally inclined to be very ugly, and would come half naked and hideous with war paint, feathers and tattooing, to dance before the windows of the "Hotel Flannagan," and, taping threateningly on the panes, would peer in and demand meat, bread and whiskey, which the frightened ladies would eagerly give to get rid of them.

When the new buildings were completed they were made in the form of a hollow square with parade ground in the court. At first the buildings were of rough logs, and neighbors could not help seeing into each other's quarters; but a year later they were all plastered.

Lieut. Griswold had great command over the rebellious Indians; being a man of courage and decision he had won their entire confidence and respect. Placed often in difficult and trying situations, his military ability and cool command over his men gained him the title of "the Brave," and when the news reached them a few years later of his death at the age of 30, even the unemotional Indians were seen to mourn. He was fine type of man; tall and commanding in stature, and very handsome; in character generous and high-minded and loyal, he won the admiration of his subordinates and the esteem of his superiors. He was on the eve of being promoted as captain when he died, at the age of 31.

During the war of 1812, Lieut. Griswold and three other officers were taken prisoners by the British and held as hostages in Quebec. His companions in exile had stealthily made an opening in the prison walls and repeatedly urged him to escape with them, but his only answer was: "I have given my parole, and my honor forbids me." So he remained behind while they escaped. Shortly afterwards the three were recaptured and placed under very strict surveillance, while Lieut. Griswold was given greater liberty and privileges, until he was finally exchanged. He was at the time of this episode only 20 years of age, having entered the Army at 18. His many letters to his father, etc., and other relations residing in New York city, describing his life in the Quebec prison, his privations, and the subsequent courtesy shown him by the English officers, are full of interest and old time army anecdotes.

C. G. G.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A MAN OVERBOARD!!

SUNDAY night, or rather Monday morning, June 3, 1844, at 2 A. M., the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, being about 150 miles due west of Cape Mount, on the coast of Africa—the writer being then a lieutenant on board of her—was struck by a squall on the starboard quarter. The topsails were clewed down to it; it was raining hard, and the ship going 8 knots. About the same time orders were given to get a cast of the deep-sea lead, and one of the men, Samuel Kingsman, of Rochester, N. Y., while passing along the lead line outside of the ship fell overboard. He caught hold of the trail rope, which was towing, and called out for help. The life-buoy was cut away and the ship brought to the wind with the main and mizzen topsails aback. The life buoy passed the man as he still held on to the trail-rope, but he had to let go very soon, as the headway—while the ship was coming to the wind—was too great to enable him to hold on. During this time preparations were made to lower the boats, which was done as soon as the headway was nearly stopped.

Three boats with lights in them pulled directly for the place where it was supposed the poor fellow to be, which was nearly dead to windward. It was thought, too, that he must be nearly a mile from the ship by this time. The boats pulled around the supposed spot and vicinity for three-quarters of an hour, and not seeing him or the life buoy, or hearing anything like the sound of his voice, returned to the ship. The captain immediately ordered the boats to be manned with fresh crews, and to start off again to look further for the unfortunate man, intending to remain here to as near the spot as possible until daylight. About 5 o'clock, as day began to break, the weather still thick and raining, it was thought that the boats had been long enough absent, and guns were fired, and rockets discharged to recall them. As one of the boats started to pull towards the ship, the officer of her heard a noise; he directed all to listen, when it was heard again, and he gave orders to pull in the direction from whence the noise came. After a few strokes of the oars, they heard a voice close to the boat call out, "take care or you will pull over me." It was the man who fell overboard—who, indeed, might be called "the lost man," who was thus most miraculously and providentially saved. Although he had now been in the water three hours, he was still swimming, perfectly calm and cool, but a good deal fatigued. When he fell overboard he had on a pea-jacket, of which he divested himself while in the water, as well as of his frock and trousers, which left him free and unencumbered.

It is a startling sound, at any time, the cry of "Man overboard," but it was particularly so on the night described, as the weather was very forbidding. It was not known for some time who the person was that had fallen overboard. It was thought to be a Scotch boy, pretty well grown, by the name of Henderson, and when the boats left the ship the second time I went to my stateroom and threw myself upon the berth, thinking that it was this boy. Not one of us in the wardroom supposed for a moment that there was the least prospect of his being saved. I could not get asleep, but was thinking all the time of Henderson—rather a coarse looking boy, with a ruddy, happy-looking face; a large mouth filled with large irregular white teeth. He was noted for always being happy, cheerful, and obedient. I thought of the short space sometimes allotted to us between time and eternity; upon what a slender

thread life hangs; how suddenly we are called into the presence of the Almighty, our good Lord and Maker, and how much it behooves us to be at all times prepared for such an event.

When the boat returned with "the lost soul," though it was another—an excellent man, too—all felt as if greatly relieved from a weight of care, sorrow and anxiety. JOHN J. ALNY.
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, retired.

DEMOCRACY FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your number of April 5, you quote from the late General Crook these words:

"You ask me my opinion in regard to the number of deserters in the Army of the U. S., and the reasons for the enormous percentage of military convicts now in the military prisons. * * * * * The moment the citizen dons the uniform of a private soldier, no matter what his previous social position may have been, he is instantly嗤笑ized by the public. He is simply a common soldier. * * * * * A man loses his pride and self-respect when he finds he is despised by the people he meets, that he is abandoned by his former associates, and is no longer regarded as their social equal."

This condition of public sentiment undoubtedly does exist, and is not overdrawn by Gen. Crook, nor its influence overestimated. Until this public opinion is changed it will be utterly impossible to make the rank and file of the Army of this nation of free and independent Anglo-Saxon people what it ought to be, and what it would otherwise naturally become.

The rough life, the privation, the trial, the separation from the benefits of civilization, are passing away. Larger posts nearer cities and prosperous communities are being established, where in unemployed hours the benefits and delights of civilized life can be enjoyed, and where much can be learned not only of what would be useful in war, but also much that would be useful in any position in life. There is little reason now why the private soldier may not individually and personally hope to rise continually in the social consideration of his fellow men, and he might now well spend a large portion of his time in those studies and exercises that will fit him for continually higher and more cultured life in the Army or out of it.

If a constant effort were made to eliminate from the routine of duty everything that is not necessary in war, could not the soldiers of the superior intelligence and character, who would then be enlisted, spend more than half of their time in useful studies and still have time enough left for them to learn of the knowledge they would use in war, more than is now learned by the present average enlisted man?

Did not the Confederate cadets of Washington and Lee University, Va., fight as well when suddenly called into battle, and would not any experienced veteran leader have relied upon them as confidently as upon an equal number of soldiers of the same years' and months' peace service in the Army?

No criticism is intended as to the physical treatment of the enlisted men. They are as well clothed and as well fed as the average of young Americans were who have since made their mark in our progressive world.

Any right minded young American who would not endure as much for the sake of advancement has not the right kind of stuff in him of which to make heroes and should keep out of all the rough roads that lead to noble manhood or to greatness. At least one and probably both of our loved and martyred Presidents endured as much in their boyhood and young manhood. What the young American citizen objects to is the aristocratic theory that without reference to the character of either, condemns an officer who associates with an enlisted man.

An American does not complain if another does not choose to recognize and associate with him. He allows him the freedom to do as he pleases in this respect in consideration of a like freedom accorded to himself. But he does not resent in unmeasured condemnation the theory which on account of some reason of selfishness, pride or policy, condemns his friends who are inclined to associate with him for doing so, notwithstanding his own admitted personal and moral worth. This is the most offensive and injurious kind of infringement of personal liberty. He who by conspiracy deprives another of his friend, commits him greater wrong than he who robs him of his wealth. And if the American finds his friend yields to the dictates of unjust conventionality and withdraws his friendship and social intercourse, he will, if he has no other remedy, quit the condemned business or occupation at the earliest possible opportunity, no matter how otherwise congenital.

In addition to the injustice of having those who recognize his inherent worth condemned for associating with him, the young American feels the injustice of the ban which forbids to him a reasonable hope to rise by his own exertions above his present level. He feels the injustice and tyranny which by conventional traditions arbitrarily widens and deepens and seeks to make forever impassable the gulf which divides those who have no hope to rise in the world except their own clear head and brave and honest hearts from those who by the grace of an appointment or a commission obtained perhaps by the efforts of others are thenceforth to be raised simply by the demise of those who stand above.

A treatment more considerate of the higher hopes and aspirations of the enlisted men, and a proper encouragement of and sympathy with them in all their efforts to improve themselves and earn a higher social position will merit and will secure a higher grade of men, and this is what ought to be.

The rank and file of the Army ought to be composed of the best and most patriotic young men of the good families in the land, who would be willing to spend a few years, not over three or five, between their school days and the beginning of their business life, in fitting themselves to defend the homes they expect to establish. In this way the rank and file of the Army would be composed of unmarried men, and without enforcing an unnatural celibacy, either men whose hearts still beat with a true love of country and of kin, and not of men whose natural affections have been blighted, and the harmony of whose natures have been destroyed, and they thereby predisposed to lawlessness and desertion. Leaving the Army after this experience, if it has been pleasant and profitable, these young men would be

a tower of strength scattered throughout the land, and ready when the country calls to return to its military service at once, already trained, and taking with them their neighbors, whom they would be competent to instruct in the minor tactics and in all the soldier's duties. They would disseminate patriotism and military knowledge where needed among the people. There would be a better understanding of the Army among the people, and the better understanding of the people in the Army.

This social ostracism of the enlisted men, while very injurious to the Army, is undermining, and if something is not done to prevent it will almost, if not entirely, destroy the National Guard in many localities. The low character of the rank and file affects the commissioned officers of the Army only indirectly. If they commanded a higher grade of men they would themselves be beneficially affected thereby. Every one is affected somewhat by the character of those with whom he deals, even if he does it at arm's length, as well as by the spirit that controls the intercourse. The dealing of the lord with the serf, and the master with the slave, gives a strain of arbitrary coarseness to the character of each that he would not otherwise have. He learns to limit his sympathies to those of his own supposed cast, and the universal brotherhood of man is forgotten or ignored, if not despised.

The National Guard is much more deeply affected than the Army by this deliberately enforced social ostracism and consequent somewhat lowered character of the enlisted men.

In the National Guard, as a rule, which rule we ought not, and owing to our free ideas we will not, change, the officers are promoted from the enlisted men, and if there is not among them material of which good general and good line and staff officers can be made, so much the worse will the character of the officers be.

Fifteen years ago, when the State troops first began to assume definite form, the best representative young men of the country, of the best social position, went into it. Men of ability with promising future before them donned the uniform of the private soldier, and were thought none the less of for so doing by their social acquaintances. The material from which it was possible to develop officers of high rank was found among the privates. A company existing at the outbreak of the late war, and with which the writer was afterwards connected, furnished from its enlisted men three brevet brigadier-generals, two of whom commanded divisions, and one was the adjutant general of an Army corps, besides furnishing 31 other officers. No Regular Army company with the present class of enlisted men could ever do anything like this. Neither could any future company of the National Guard, if the humiliation of the rank and file is to be approved and continued.

Another militia company in a neighboring city furnished two major-generals, one of whom was a corps commander, besides many other officers of merit. The rank and file of the Volunteer Army was composed of young men of ability and character. The Governor of our State, and some of the other State officers served as enlisted men during the late war.

The men who are willing to "don the uniform of the private soldier" even in the National Guard, are now different in character from those of 15 years ago. The change is apparent. Why is this so? How can this tendency to a degraded rank and file be stopped? How can the old order be restored?

The other words of Gen. Crook, it must be said with the profoundest respect for the General, are not so true. He goes on to say, "The people themselves are to blame for this feeling toward the unfortunate private soldier, and its demoralizing effect upon him are too apparent." The demoralizing effect of this feeling of the people toward the "unfortunate private soldier" is apparent enough in all reason to everyone, but it is not the people who are to blame. Without blame to any individual in particular, a careful study will show that the difficulty arises from the ideas adopted from a former age and an aristocratic state of society and taught at some of our military schools and in the Army, and being introduced from time to time in the National Guard. It is taught with more or less distinctness that the humiliation of the enlisted man at least as far as the social treatment of him by his superiors is concerned, is necessary to a proper discipline. If this were true, all the evils attending it would have to be endured, for discipline is indispensable to an army. But this treatment is only necessary to one kind of discipline, that adapted to aristocracies, and is not the best for a free country. Let officers cease their efforts to impress upon the enlisted man this immense social distinction, and endeavor to teach them directly the necessity for military subordination and obedience to superiors as indispensable to success in war, regardless of social position, and the evil will in a large measure be overcome. Let officers learn the difference between military subordination and social humiliation, a distinction they do not always seem to understand. Many a worthy citizen, worthy of the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow men, appreciates that others have a much greater capacity natural or acquired, for command, than he, and would prefer to see those who are best qualified to exercise military authority successfully placed in command, and would render prompt and strict obedience if that were all. But he is absolutely unwilling to acknowledge a social superiority at the same time.

It would seem to be the most unreasonable of errors for gentlemen, officers of the Army or of the National Guard, to endeavor to impress upon every one everywhere and always the immensity, permanency and impassability of the gulf which socially exists between the men who fill the offices and the men who fill the ranks, and then expect the citizen to accept the enlisted man as a social equal. The citizen is apt to think himself on something like the same level as the officer, and if so where must the unfortunate private soldier be, according to the rigid social classification theory? If, on the other hand, the officer expects the citizen to accept the common private as a social equal, what kind of an exalted social homage and deference would it be thought proper should be rendered to the officers of the Army and of the National Guard from the private citizen? Must the citizen remain strong always till the officer is seated? The evil the General speaks of is one of the anti-

quated, as well as one of the greatest, existing in our Army, as far as the rank and file are concerned. It is being transferred to some extent to the National Guard, and is injuring the National Guard more than it does the Army. It should be remedied in the Army in order to make it what it should be under our changing circumstances. It should cease to be transmitted to and should be eradicated from the National Guard in order to the continued and most useful existence of the National Guard in many places.

JAMES MONTGOMERY RICE,
General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Illinois National Guard.

PEORIA, ILL., July 9, 1890.

As we have recently expressed our opinion on this subject in the article entitled "Officer and Man," published June 21, we do not need to reply to this curious application of general principles to the Army, not as it is, but as it is seen through the haze of civilian misapprehension. As to the National Guard, we deny that there is any such tendency to degradation in the rank and file as is here asserted. Speaking from an observation not confined to a particular State, and extending over a quarter of a century, we assert that there has been steady improvement in this arm of the public defense, though it is not yet by any means all it should be. Certainly, there has been a very marked improvement in the portion of the Guard most immediately under our observation since the days when "Colonel Jim Fisk" left the head of his regiment and made his escape over the back fences to avoid a threatened encounter with a New York mob.

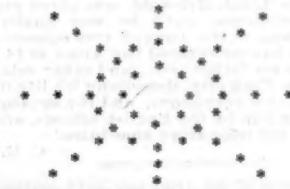
THE STARRY FLAG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NOTING the item in your paper, July 5, that a rearrangement of the stars in the National Flag is being considered, I send you a solution. The two oblique lines contain 10 stars each, the vertical and horizontal 8 stars each, total 36. Eight stars disposed of, one each in the angles near the apices, gives 44, which answers the condition.

Very respectfully yours,

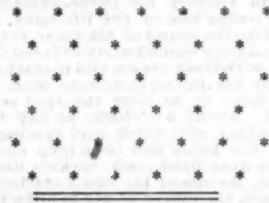
Z.



The law provides that the change in the field of the flag shall be made each Independence Day, to include the new States admitted during the previous year. A rearrangement will immediately be effected. The delay is caused by certain formal proceedings incident on an official agreement of the Army and Navy to the arrangement of the stars "on a blue field." One arrangement proposed is that of five rows, the first, third and fifth of nine stars each and the second and fourth rows of eight stars each.



The Navy Department has also prepared a design for the new field. It incorporates the present arrangement of six rows of seven stars each, and adds the additional star to the upper left-hand corner. The idea of symmetry is to be obtained eventually by the addition of another star to the lower row. This arrangement will be:



CONSOLIDATE THE KITCHENS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HOPE that you will agree with me that but one kitchen and one dining room should be maintained for the company organizations at each military post. The ration, you will remember, is a fixed quantity, and the amounts of the various articles of food composing it are based upon its provident use by the maximum number of the several organizations authorized by law. It often happens, therefore, under the present system of cooking, that in small organizations the best and most economical use of the ration is not possible.

Each company is provided with a cooking range and the necessary utensils for cooking its food, and receives a daily allowance of fuel needed for the purpose. At a four company post, for illustration, four cooks, four assistant cooks, and at least four "cooks police," are constantly employed in doing work that could be as well or better accomplished by five or six men altogether. In the matter of economy in the supply of ranges, cooking utensils, fuel and labor, the advantage of a single kitchen for each garrison is apparent.

This advantage, however, is of secondary importance when compared with the gain made by using the ration of the garrison as a whole. In such case both the bread and the meat ration, now provided by law, would be found abundant. Indeed, it may

safely be asserted, that all articles of food, however obtained, if prepared in a single kitchen, would be better cooked, that a wider range of dishes would be rendered possible, and that a larger saving upon the Government ration would be effected. The boarding house and the hotel are able always to supply food at a cheaper rate than the private family. The wholesale house delivers more goods for the money than can be obtained at a retail establishment.

One efficient head cook in charge of all post cooking would certainly accomplish better results than four or more head cooks working apart in the same field, although they all might be equally good.

Under the single kitchen system apprentice cooks from the several companies of the garrison, preparing to fill the position of head cooks, or for service as cooks with their companies in the field, would more readily learn proper methods of cooking by the systematic and thorough instruction thus rendered possible, than by force of personal experience at the expense of the soldiers' food, as is now often the case.

Among the advantages arising from the use of the single kitchen, one of the most prominent and desirable would be the discontinuance of the company fund, thus effecting the removal of a fruitful source of misunderstanding and discontent upon the part of the soldier.

But few arguments against the single kitchen have been made, and these are all based upon the idea that it might interfere with the independence of the company organization, and would possibly tend to make the soldier less able than now to care for himself individually in the field. It seems scarcely worth while to say that the independence of the soldier, in caring for himself, and all his other military qualities, will in any case depend wholly upon the education he receives. The opportunity is now offered annually to impart all needed instruction of every character in garrison and field, both collectively and individually, and the single kitchen in garrison will not stand in the way of such instruction.

The object of the single kitchen may be summarized as a means of providing for the soldiers' table in garrison, where the larger part of his life is spent, more food than is now provided and a greater variety than is now usually possible. If these objects can be accomplished by the means named, all sentiment upon the subject of company independence and personal reliance should in all reason and justice be abandoned without further objection or delay.

THE ENLISTED MAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is exceedingly questionable whether it is necessary to reply further to editorials, etc., in the press, manifesting so much ignorance with reference to the status and condition of the enlisted soldier. The latest startling intelligence is that the soldier leads the life of a convict, is compelled to perform all sorts of menial work, and receives only thirteen dollars a month, little dreaming that there is no foundation for such assertions, but that on the contrary the condition of the enlisted man is far better than the laborer, the average mechanic, or the average newspaper reporter or interviewer, who writes so much about that which he does not understand.

The enlisted soldier is furnished by the Government with everything needful for his comfort, i.e., his board, clothing, medicines, and medical attendance, and is tenderly cared for when sick, his pay not being affected, and his board at this post comparing favorably with the hotels throughout the country, where two dollars per day is charged. In addition the soldier receives from thirteen to twenty dollars per month, being increased from thirteen dollars for length of service or as the position of non-commissioned officer is secured. From this monthly payment there is no necessary expense except for washing, one dollar per month, and allowing three dollars for luxuries, there is no soldier in the Army who, if temperate and economical, cannot deposit with the paymaster one hundred dollars a year at four per cent. Where is the mechanic or newspaper reporter who can do as well? The charge that the soldier is compelled to perform menial service for officers is not worthy of reply. It is forbidden by law and without the shadow of foundation in truth. Soldiers are glad to perform service for officers for pay. The soldier's life is easy, no harsh or unjust treatment permitted, with ample recreation, with the use of the billiard room, reading room, amusement room, tea pin alley, base ball, foot ball, and more leisure for reading and improvement of the mind than the average man in civil life. The public are deceived by the false statements of the professional deserter, the snowbirds of the frontier as they are called, who are not worth the thirty dollars reward offered for their arrest. The good soldier does not desert. I enclose average bill of fare.

JUSTITIA.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyo., June 8, 1890.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his autobiography in the forthcoming midsummer (August) *Century*, relates what was probably the last jest of Artemas Ward.

When the famous wit lay dying in Southampton he was tended by his devoted friend "Tom" Robertson, the English playwright, who was also a friend of Jefferson.

"Just before Ward's death," writes Mr. Jefferson, "Robertson poured out some medicine in a glass and offered it to his friend."

"Ward said, 'My dear Tom, I can't take that dreadful stuff.'

"Come, come," said Robertson, urging him to swallow the nauseous drug; "there's a dear fellow. Do now, for my sake; you know I would do anything for you."

"Would you?" said Ward, feebly stretching out his hand to grasp his friend's, perhaps for the last time.

"I would indeed," said Robertson.

"Then you take it," said Ward. The humorist passed away but a few hours afterward."

In the same number are reminiscences and portraits of a number of noted actors, and Mr. Jefferson tells the part he played in the events which led to conferring upon the Church of the Transfiguration the title of "The Little Church Around the Corner."

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
NEW YORK CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 16, 1890.

The State officers at the Camp of Instruction have not yet ceased to talk about the transformation which has taken place in the 9th Regiment during the last two years, and especially since Col. Seward's command was in camp last season. It is well known that a strong effort was made a year ago to force Colonel Seward to resign, and when he demurred to that request the State officials seriously discussed the feasibility of mustering the organization out of the service. Probably its splendid war record did more than anything else to save it. And now, notwithstanding the fact that the regiment has an armory in an old tumble-down building, over a stable, which is practically uninhabitable, it has demonstrated that it has wonderful recuperative powers, and this season Colonel Seward brought to camp an organization which, in many respects, is inferior to none in the 1st Brigade. Col. Seward may congratulate himself that he accepted the detail for camp duty this year, although his regiment was here last season. He has demonstrated to the State officials just what kind of an organization he has, which fact, without a shadow of a doubt, will do more than could have been done in any other way towards securing a new armory for his regiment.

Before the men had been in camp 24 hours, Adjutant General Porter exclaimed, "Why, what have they been doing? I never saw anything like it." Asst. Inspector-General Thomas H. McGrath put his views in a few words when he said, after having gone his rounds, one day: "Well, I see the days of my usefulness in this camp are growing rapidly shorter, because I have practically nothing to criticize." The regiment is not yet perfect by any means. There are a great many minor points to be corrected, but the general work is good and the organization has taken a long step in the right direction. Capt. N. B. Thurston, of the 22d Regiment, the instructor in guard duty, reports that the sentries did their duty well, and that the tactical points at guard mount were carefully looked after. Military courtesy was one of the points in which this organization was particularly weak two years ago, and in which it is very strong to day.

The innovation of bringing a troop of cavalry into camp has attracted widespread attention, and the experiment proved eminently successful. The members of Troop A are well-known young men, who joined the organization out of pure love for the duties imposed upon them, and the willingness and enthusiasm with which they went at their work while in camp plainly demonstrated that they were in earnest in their efforts to become proficient cavalrymen. Captain Roe is too well known to need any comment. His remarks about the camp from a Regular Army officer's point of view are interesting. He considers the work that the men do at the Camp of Instruction as garrison duty entirely, with scarcely a suggestion of field duty about it. He was anxious to have the State give him the money which it would cost to bring the troop to the State Camp and maintain it there for a week, and allow his organization to march to Albany, bivouacking along the route every night, and erecting their own tents. This, however, General Headquarters did not see fit to allow. Captain Roe has hopes that his organization will carry such a project into effect next season. The men showed considerable stiffness in handling their equipments during the first few days they were in camp; but before Saturday much of that had worn off, and they gave some fine exhibitions at the mounted drills. The manoeuvres which were particularly interesting were in connection with Captain Lorigan's company (A), of the 9th Regiment. A sham battle on Friday morning developed the fact that the men had good control of the animals which they rode, notwithstanding the fact that the horses were green and had never been under fire before.

On the day that the troop started for home the 9th Regiment and 2d Battery men gave them a regular ovation. The cavalrymen were not to be outdone and they returned the cheers with as much vigor as they were sent. Capt. Roe's command rode to New York, starting from here at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and stopping at Dobb's Ferry for four or five hours. When the men and horses had become rested the march was continued to the city, where the Troop arrived early Sunday forenoon.

The detail of (16) men from the 2d Battery, under command of Sergt. Wm. F. McConnel, fully sustained the reputation of that organization. A battery sentry made a reputation for wide awake guard duty one night by capturing half a dozen of the 9th Regiment men, who were returning to camp after taps.

The weather during the opening week of the camp was even more than could have been expected. Not a drop of rain fell during the entire week and on one day, Tuesday only, was the heat so very excessive.

In consequence of the camp being opened the day after July 4, the Ordnance Department found it impossible to hire a boat to bring the troops from the city to Peekskill for anything less than an exorbitant rate, consequently the 9th Regiment men came by train. The cost of bringing the troops by rail was fully double the usual expense of bringing them on a steamboat and the men did not like the change by any means. The sail up the river is one of the enjoyable features of a week at the camp.

The amounts paid to the different organizations for their week's duty were as follows:

9th Regiment	\$5,105.50
Troop A	1,025.50
2d Battery detail.....	170.00
Post staff and band	875.25

Total \$7,000.25

The cost of subsistence was \$4,507.50.

The following shows the attendance at camp during the first week:

9th Regiment—Highest number present—Officers, 30; men, 432. Lowest number present—Officers, 30; men, 425. Average present—Officers, 30; men, 425. Average absent—Officers, 2; men, 205. Average percentage of present, 69.0. Number of officers and enlisted men paid, 459.

Troop A—Highest number present—Officers, 3; men, 64. Lowest number present—Officers, 1; men, 56. Average present—Officers, 3; men, 61. Average absent—Officers, 1; men, 56. Average percentage of present, 64.0. Number of officers and enlisted men paid, 67.

An incident happened the latter part of the week which caused a little excitement for a time, but the results of

which are not likely to prove very serious, although, no doubt, they will be the means of correcting some abuses which have crept in in the method of enlisting men for field musicians.

The result of Gen. Porter's investigation was that he found that the circumstances connected with one man's enlistment were somewhat peculiar, although they might possibly be explained; that three others were more suspicious still, and that one member of the drum corps had not been enlisted at all. Each man was obliged to write his name several times, and the signatures were compared with those on the pay rolls and the enlistment papers, and each man was required to otherwise identify himself. One man would not say that he had signed the enlistment papers, although, according to the evidence of the captain of his company, he had served three years in the regiment, and there was no doubt about his being the man whose signature appeared on the enlistment paper and on the pay roll. As the signature on the enlistment paper differed materially from the one on the pay roll, however, General Porter decided that he was not enlisted, and he was told that he could not remain in camp in uniform, that the State would not pay for his subsistence, and that his transportation home would not be paid by the State. In one other case the signatures on the enlistment papers and on the pay roll were entirely different, but the man strongly protested that he was the man described in both documents. Upon being requested to write his name he did so seven or eight times, and Paymaster-General Walter C. Stokes, who is a banker and familiar with signatures, declared that not only was the signature on the enlistment paper and the one on the pay roll written by different persons, but the new signatures, written by the man in the presence of the investigators, were different from either of the others. The man, however, still declared that he was regularly enlisted, and no action was taken for the present. The trouble will undoubtedly cause the officers to be more careful about enlisting men in future.

The 9th Regiment departed on Saturday, going by the steamboat *Long Branch*, which brought the 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, a detail of the 3d Battery, also of Brooklyn, and the 4th Separate Company, of Yonkers. Four other Separate Companies came by train. Col. Seward's command was drawn up in line to receive the new comers upon their arrival here, and within an hour after the *Long Branch* hove in sight, the old guard was relieved, the new troops marched into camp, and the tented city had an entirely new lot of inhabitants. The State officers have the work so systematized that there is very little friction on changing the troops. The officers in the 14th Regiment present are as follows:

Field and Staff—Col. H. W. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clodbridge, Major B. S. Steen, 1st Lieut. C. C. Wallace, adjutant; 1st Lieut. A. S. Barnie, quartermaster; 1st Lieut. W. H. Fitzgerald, commissary; Major J. F. Atwood, surg.; Capt. F. L. R. Tamore, asst. surg.; Capt. Ramon Cardona, insp. of rifle practice; Chaplain J. O. Peck; Capt. Co. E—Capt. J. R. K. Barlow, 1st Lieut.; John H. Curran, 2d Lieut.; Patrick F. McLaughlin, Co. A—Capt. John J. Dixon, 1st Lieut. George H. Rice, 2d Lieut. Will C. Noble, Co. K—Capt. Wm. F. Morris, 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Bridges, 2d Lieut. Gus E. De Hesthal, Co. B—Capt. Jas. M. White, 1st Lieut. Alfred E. Steers, 2d Lieut. Harry J. McDermott, Co. H—Capt. John Cutts, 2d Lieut. Will R. Owens, Co. I—Capt. Austin O. Crane, 2d Lieut. Bennett H. Tobey, Co. D—Capt. Hassell Nutt, 1st Lieut. Adolph L. Kline, 2d Lieut. Edward W. Castell, Co. G—Capt. Axel F. Seien, 1st Lieut. Peter F. Erickson, 2d Lieut. John L. J. Haagstrom, Co. C—Capt. Gilbert Lloyd, 1st Lieut. Richard H. Hardinge, Jr., Co. F—Capt. Thos. D. Henry, 1st Lieut. Neil B. McBride, Lieut.-Col. Alexia S. Smith, of the 2d Regiment, is in command of the provisional battalion, and his staff is made up of the following 2d Regiment officers: Lieut. George Hall, adjutant; Lieut. A. A. Thompson, quartermaster; Serjt. J. D. A. Onderdonk, Provost Serjt. Jos. Brewster, Quartermaster Serjt. Chas. A. Frost, Color Serjt. W. O. Jacquette, and Regimental Clerk, Corp. E. Storer.

The battalion is composed of the 4th Sep. Co., of Yonkers, Capt. Isaac Pruy; the 18th Sep. Co., of Gien Fais, Capt. J. S. Garrett; the 26th Sep. Co., of Elmira, Capt. Robert P. Bush; the 36th Sep. Co., of Schenectady, Capt. Austin A. Yates; and the 39th Sep. Co., of Watertown, Capt. W. R. Zimmerman.

Capt. George G. Cochran, of Co. I, 13th Regiment, is acting as assistant instructor of guard duty during this week. He is also making reconnaissance maps for the use of the grand guards of the 13th Regiment, which will occupy the camp next week.

The following was the strength of the different organizations in camp on Sunday morning:

Organization.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
14th Regiment.....	30	449	485
4th Separate Company.....	3	71	74
18th "	3	49	52
26th "	3	52	55
36th "	2	80	82
39th "	4	61	65
Grand Total.....	51	765	816

One of the most noticeable weaknesses of the new men was the lack of military courtesy. This was especially true in the 14th Regiment. When on the parade ground and not on duty, the men paid little attention to saluting. This omission was more noticeable among the Brooklyn men than among the members of the separate companies. In fact the men composing the Provisions Battalion showed several points of excellence over the city troops. At dress parade the manual was fairly good, but again the separate company men showed more "snap" and precision than the 14th Regiment men did.

The guard mounts in the early part of the week were shaky. On Tuesday morning, Adjutant Wallace, of the 14th Regiment, presented the guard to the officer of the day while the guard was at rear open order, and the officer of the day did not correct the error, but received the guard that way. The adjutant also ordered the guard to wheel while it was still at rear open order. The men stood fast, however, and when the adjutant discovered his error, he corrected it. At company drills both the separate companies and the regiment do very well, but when it comes to battalion drills all the troops show their weakness. The separate companies seem to want to go it alone, and are not careful enough to preserve the form of the battalion. The distances are often very bad. This must be expected, however, from men who only get a chance to practice battalion movements once in two years. The men seem willing, and no doubt before the end of the week they will greatly improve. The regimental battalion drills have been chiefly conspicuous by their slowness. A great deal of time seems to be wasted in instructing the marksmen in points with which they ought to be perfectly familiar before they go on the field. In fact up to this time little or no improvement has been made by the regiment in battalion drill. From the inspector's point of view the camp has been in a fair good condition.

The guard duty, in some respects, has been about as bad as it well could be. The relief squads go about, talking among themselves, and calling to the men in the company streets. They also pass remarks about visitors in a tone loud enough to be heard several feet away, and some of the utterances of the men were too indecent to be heard anywhere.

Maj. Lewis Bilch, the surgeon of the 16th Batt., of Albany, and also the Secretary of the State Board of Health, was in camp the latter part of last week. He is greatly interested in the arrangement of the mess hall, and it was due largely to his efforts that a new mess hall was built this year. While here he critically examined the sanitary arrangements of the kitchen, and he reports that everything is in first class condition.

General Porter left camp on Friday and has not been back since until to-day, so that Col. Mitchell has been the post-commandant ever since his arrival here.

Discussion was caused among the officers of the 14th Regi-

ment and the provisional battalion, and also among the State officers, by a little incident due to the misapprehension of Col. Mitchell regarding Sec. 24, of Order No. 1, issued at the camp. This order reads:

"When the camp is occupied by two regiments or one regiment and one battalion, or by three battalions, the formation for dress parade will be in accordance with the rules laid down for the formation of a regiment composed of fractions of regiments, and the senior officer present will command. Colors will be carried by the latter's regiment only, if two regiments; by the regiment, if one regiment and a battalion; by the centre battalion, if three battalions be in camp. The staff of the officer commanding the parade will attend the same, but adjutants and sergeant-major will take turn in the formation for dress parade and in guard mounting."

From the fact that the order especially provided that adjutants and sergeants-major should take turns forming the parade, Col. Mitchell interpreted the order to mean that it was his duty to command at dress parade, and consequently that he would be neglecting his duty if he delegated any one else to do so. He had not asked Lieut.-Col. Smith to command at dress parade, and on July 16 Adj't. Hall and Sergt. Maj. Onderdonk, of the battalion, told the 1st sergeants shortly before dress parade that they would stand fast after the parade was dismissed, and march in review after the field was cleared of the 14th Regt. The officers of the regiment were not a little surprised when they saw those orders fulfilled. The State officers, too, were somewhat surprised when the movement was executed. Lieut.-Col. Smith stood on the field in undress uniform, and when the companies passed the 1st sergeants saluted him. The discussion resulting from this little surprise taught Col. Mitchell that he had a perfect right to request Lieut.-Col. Smith, or either of his own field officers, to take the dress parade. He would not believe that fact, however, until he had consulted Col. Paisterer, who told him that he being the commander of the regiment, the orders were, of course, sent to him, but that he could use his discretion about requesting Lieut.-Col. Smith, or one of his own field officers to command at the parade. Then after learning that it was the invariable custom for the field officers to take turns in commanding the dress parade, an orderly was sent to Lieut.-Col. Smith's quarters with the request from Col. Mitchell that he would take the dress parade July 17.

SIGNAL CORPS, FIRST N. Y. BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My attention has but now been called to an article in the Herald of June 8 last headed "Mysteries of the Signal Service," in which the entire credit is given to the present captain of the 1st Brigade Signal Corps, and the real workers dropped to the extreme depths of oblivion.

Honor to whom honor is due" is a very old maxim, and the credit and honor for the success of the Signal Corps should be justly rewarded.

The 1st Brigade Signal Corps was originally organized by Major Edmund C. Stanton, then signal officer on the staff of Gen. Wm. G. Ward in 1864, under Sec. 17, M. C., and consisted of volunteers from the 9th, 11th and 12th Regiments. In 1865 the M. C. was amended, the Signal Corps became a portion of the regularly organized forces of the State, and on June 12 of that year General Ward returned his volunteers to their commands with the following compliment in General Orders No. 4: "III. Much progress was made and a highly satisfactory degree of instruction attained by all, and it is hoped that the continued individual practice may be kept up for the good of the service."

The organization of the State forces interfered with the further progress of the new Signal Corps, but owing to Major Stanton's personal interest it was kept alive, so that when in December, 1866, he was assigned to duty as signal officer on the staff of General Fitzgerald he had the nucleus on which the present Signal Corps is founded, with myself as sergeant. To organize a body of men, under military law, without quarters, clothing, equipment, etc., is no small undertaking; yet Major Stanton was equal to the occasion. At his own expense, quarters were secured and fatigue uniforms provided for the embryo signalmen. This included spurs and the expense of hiring sabres, while to have his corps perfect he arranged for several riding lessons at one of our well known academies.

The corps was allowed the use of the quarters of the 7th Regiment, and here, on Nov. 17, 1867, it was officially mustered into the service of the State.

Its first inspection was held in this building Nov. 25, 1868, and, with pride, I can refer to the complimentary notice of this inspection and drill as printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Dec. 8, 1868. I mention this merely to show that something had been heard of this organization before the evolution at Van Cortlandt Park May 31, 1869.

I again repeat "Honor to whom honor is due," and assert that but for the watchfulness and kindness of Major Stanton, the old 1st Brigade Signal Corps would have died, while the new one, thanks to his generosity, was enabled to make a creditable appearance when called for duty Decoration Day, 1868, and many subsequent parades.

I do not wish to detract from any credit accruing to the present commanding of the Signal Corps, but I do positively affirm that the Corps was one of the most efficient in the United States outside of the Regular Army at the time he assumed command, and again refer to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Dec. 8, 1868, and the report of the Inspector-General, S. N. Y.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID I. THOMPSON,
Late Senior Sergeant, 1st Brigade Signal Corps.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1890.

CREEDMOOR.

THE first of the series of sharpshooters' matches of the N. H. A. was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 12. The weather was fine, but a strong 5 o'clock wind proved very trying to the competitors. The following succeeded in winning their silver bars by scoring 42 and over:

	500 Yds. 600 Yds. Tot.
C. W. Simmons, Co. A, 23d Regt.	24 25 49
R. M. Kailoch, Co. H, 7th Regt.	22 23 45
J. W. Halstead, Co. C, 7th Regt.	24 21 45
R. M. Dunn, Co. G, 7th Regt.	24 20 44
W. H. Palmer, Staff, Co. D, 23d Regt.	20 25 45
F. C. Williams, Co. C, 7th Regt.	24 20 44
G. L. Hoffman, Co. H, 7th Regt.	21 19 40
E. S. Spink, Co. F, 2d Regt.	21 21 42
S. Francis, 39th Regt.	20 19 39
H. Melville, Co. B, 7th Regt.	20 17 37

*Winners of cash prizes.

Next match July 28.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

THE 1st Brigade, National Guard of Washington, Brig.-Gen. A. P. Curry commanding, held its first annual muster and camp of instruction on June 20 at American Lake, in Pierce county, for ten days from said date.

Among the hours of service established was reveille at 5 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30 A. M.; school of officers, 7:30 A. M.; guard mounting, 8:30 A. M.; drill call (boots and saddles), 10 A. M.; recall from drill, 11:30 A. M.; dinner call, 12 M.; school call (non-commissioned officers), 1:30 P. M.; drill call for skirmish drill, by companies or regiments (boots and saddles), 2:30 P. M.; stable call, 4:30 P. M.; supper call 5 P. M.; dress parade, 5:45 P. M.; band practice, 7 P. M.; tattoo, 9:30 P. M.; taps, 10 P. M.

The encampment was named "Camp Ferry," in honor of Gov. E. P. Ferry. Camp Ferry is located on a plateau, a few hundred feet from American Lake. The site is well adapted for a State encampment. American lake is about three miles long and one and one-half miles wide. The shore slopes gradually, making a pretty beach. Scrubby oak and green grass abound and the whole presents a charming picture. There is a roomy prairie for drill and shade for rest and

recreation. It is convenient as to the movement of troops and supplies, geographically located for such a purpose.

The commands in camp were: 1st Regt., Col. J. C. Haines; Co. B, Seattle, Capt. Joseph Green; Co. C, Tacoma Guards, Capt. W. J. Pike; Co. D, Seattle, Capt. C. F. Kellogg; Co. E, Seattle, Capt. W. R. Thorndale; Co. G, Port Blakely, Capt. J. W. Phillips. The 2d Regt., Col. Enoch W. Pike; Co. A, Walla Walla, Capt. Michael McCarthy; Co. B, Goldendale, Capt. C. S. Reinhardt; Co. C, Centralia, 1st Lieut. John jacket; Co. D, Waitsburg, Capt. H. G. Shumard; Capt. F. Davison, Capt. John Carr; Co. G, Spokane Falls, Capt. John F. Henneway. Troop A, 1st Cav., Sprague, Capt. Charles B. Johnson.

The train service that was afforded the troops in reaching camp by both the Northern and the Union Pacific railways was very bad, great delay ensuing.

Capt. W. J. Pike was detailed as first officer of the day, and in his report (on June 23, the opening day of camp) to Col. Haines, among other things, said:

"There seems to have been plenty of fire and wood provided for the entire brigade, but a notable scarcity of provisions, supplies and cooking utensils for the 2d Regiment. The cause can't be responsibility of tents not being pitched, blankets and overcoats and the necessary wherewithal to carry on a camp supplied. I have been unable to ascertain. But it is a matter that should be thoroughly investigated and the responsibility placed where it belongs. No disorder has been reported during my tour of duty. There was some confusion on account of the great scramble for edibles with the entire brigade meeting at quarters suitable only for a regiment. But this was soon over and the camp is now in better condition. No wash-sinks have been provided as yet for the two regiments. Two pumps would be provided, one for each regiment, to draw water from the lake into each regimental camp. I examined the officers and private men and find that there is some waste that should be avoided. I would suggest that we have two guard mounts a day instead of one, thus giving the officers and non-commissioned officers more practice. Also that a telephone be placed in general headquarters, connecting with the Tacoma and Olympia line. Also that a flagpole be raised at once. I would further suggest that a rifle range be at once constructed. The companies are all well represented, and during my tour of duty I found no drunkenness, vulgarity or profanity. The officers and men I found courteous and soldierly. I would suggest that a United States Army officer be called for to criticize and assist in company instructions."

After the first few days the men got settled down, and naturally things ran smoother.

The encampment was a great success, especially being the first one in the history of the old Territory or the new State.

Gov. E. P. Ferry, commander-in-chief, was in attendance for several days, and expressed himself as being more than satisfied with the encampment.

Col. Trotter and Lieut. Jones, U. S. A., Vancouver Barracks, reported during the encampment as military in structure.

Gen. Gibbons and staff, U. S. A., of Vancouver Barracks, arrived in camp June 27, and reviewed the 1st Brigade in the afternoon.

On the afternoon of June 28 there was a sham battle. A fort was constructed with artillery, which was taken and retaken during the engagement. Especially pleased with the battle, the manner of waging it and the result attained, were Bvt.-Col. Trotter, U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. Jones, U. S. Army, who throughout its duration took an active part in its direction.

The military routine was strictly observed and field life with all its joys and pleasure as well as its trials, tribulations and fatigues was experienced by the guardsmen. The improvement in drill efficiency and the other attributes that go to make a good soldier was very perceptible, and each day was noted a marked improvement.

Governor Ferry was highly pleased with the encampment. The military tax not having been levied yet, there were no funds available to pay the troops and meet other expenses; so the Government kindly advanced the first instalment toward paying the men before camp broke, amounting to about \$11,000, and will also advance other payments for expenses, amounting in all to about \$25,000. The men were paid \$1.50 per day and the officers \$2 per day for ten days' service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 17, Adjutant-General's Office, gives the names of 58 officers who successfully passed the examination by the State Board. The examination was conducted by some of the best military authorities in the State, ex-Adjt.-Gen. F. E. Camp, ex-Major T. T. Welles and Lieut. Williams, of Cheshire Military Academy. Eleven officers failed to pass but all save one will be given another trial. That one belongs to the 3d Regiment. Among the others is C. H. Wickham, of Co. F, 1st Regt., Hartford City Guards. This is the officer who was appointed (and commissioned before examination) by Gov. Bulkeley at the time of the polo trouble and whose presence has created no end of trouble in the company up to date. Hardly a day passes but what that command furnishes some new sensation. The three officers of the new Rockville company—C, of the 1st—are also among those who are to try again.

The orders for camp this year state that the Quartermaster's Department will furnish U. S. A. cot beds for officers this year. Also that baggage will be cut down to a small trunk or valise for each officer and two company chests for each company. Heretofore the men have been allowed to carry small boxes or valises in addition. The present order will have a strong prohibitory effect, which is not undesirable.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS J. JUDD was chosen colonel of the 2d Infantry at the election held on July 10. Col. Judd is a hard worker and a strict disciplinarian.

The 1st Infantry on Saturday afternoon laid the corner stone for their new armory, which has cost them so much unremitting toil for the past few years. The new home when completed will be worthy of the command.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The 3d Regt., Col. M. T. Moore, broke camp on July 12 at Camp Douglas, Wis. The first volley firing by National Guardsmen at silhouette target, at 800, 800 and 1,000 yards ever done in the Northwest was that of Co. D, of Mauston, while at camp and the scores compared favorably with those of the Regular troops. Capt. P. Reade, U. S. A., on duty with the troops, says that this camp of the 3d Regiment has been more emphatically a rifle camp than any in any State he has ever attended. To this duty of small arm practice, Col. Moore has subordinated every other duty, and from this time on it is certain that the National Guard of Wisconsin will regard their rifles as made to shoot with rather than to drill with, and realize that the ultimate duty of the soldier is to shoot to hit, and to hit what he shoots at. Colonel Moore expressed his sense of the great value of the presence of the Regular troops. The intercourse of the 3d Regiment, W. N. G., and the 34 Infantry, U. S. A., Colonel E. C. Mason, have been marked by great cordiality. No more successful National Guard camp was ever held. There were 460 Guardsmen in camp, and nothing was lost in the way of duty the whole week but one dress parade. On July 12 the Regular troops commenced the construction of a series of earthworks on the outskirts of camp.

Capt. Wimber, of Co. D, and 20 men of his company followed the Regulars in the class of long range practice known as volley firing. The average number of hits made by the Mauser company at 600, 800, and 1,000 yards was 55, which is but a fraction less than that made by the Regulars. The rifle competition for the D. C. badge, offered by Capt. Reade, was won by Major J. B. Edwards on the following scores: At 600 yds., 96; at 800 yds., 95; at 1,000 yds., 13. Total, 30.

An individual skirmish run was had by officers of the 3d

Infantry. Surg. Edwards again making the highest score. The 4th Regiment arrived at the camp on July 13 to undergo a week's instruction.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 2d Brigade, M. V. M., will hold its annual tour of camp duty at South Framingham, commencing July 22. Major J. P. Frost, assistant inspector of rifle practice, has outlined a very instructive week's course of target practice, during the encampment. Rifle practice will be made compulsory. The State rifle range will be open from 7 a. m. to retreat daily, except on Saturday, July 26, when the four of practice will conclude at 12 o'clock noon. Thursday, July 24, will be devoted to known distance and skirmish firing by regimental teams of 20, each team under the command of its respective inspector of rifle practice, under the following conditions: at 300 yards, seven shots each competitor, position standing, off-hand. Skirmish from 300 yards down; position any without artificial rest; number of shots unlimited; time limit 15 seconds at each halt; ammunition any under the rules. Score to be the aggregate of points made at 300 yards and skirmishing. Prizes—The team making the highest aggregate score, a steel engraving, "Sheridan's Charge at Five Forks," suitably framed and inscribed. For the highest aggregate individual score, a gold medal, and for the second highest aggregate individual score, a gold and silver medal; prizes to be presented on Friday at the conclusion of brigade dress parade. Inspectors of rifle practice are barred from winning either medal, but may shot up one of their respective teams. A 50-yard target for revolver practice will be erected to the left of target No. 1, and remain open during the week for officers' use, under the supervision of the brigade inspector of rifle practice. Score cards will be furnished for all practice, and any further details will be issued in camp orders. Adjt.-Gen. S. Dalton, in special orders, announces that the naval battalion, M. V. M., will perform five days' duty, as required by law, on board the U. S. Receivings Ship Wabash, Boston, from Aug. 16 to 25 inclusive. Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Soley, commanding the battalion, will confer with the commandant of the navy-yard previous to the assembling of the battalion for duty. Lieut.-Comdr. Soley will, after such conference, establish the hours for routine duty, and will report with his command on board the Wabash no later than 12 o'clock, noon, August 19.

VERMONT.

Brig.-Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, in orders, announces that the 1st Grade, V. N. G., will go into camp at Bradford, Vt., for five days, commencing Aug. 19. The encampment will be officially designated as "Camp L. A. Grant," in honor of Gen. Major-General Lewis A. Grant, commander of the old Vermont Brigade, and present Assistant Secretary of War. Brig.-Lieut.-Col. William Smith, brigade quartermaster, will proceed to Bradford on Saturday, Aug. 16, and prepare the camp for the arrival of the troops. He will be assisted by the regimental and battery quartermasters. The unit details from the several organizations, in charge of their respective quartermasters, will report to Col. Smith at the grounds on Monday, Aug. 18. Major Charles E. Nelson, I. R. P., will select a suitable location near that can provide for a range for team practice. He will be assisted in the construction of the necessary targets by Capt. John D. Wyman, Inspector, 1st Regiment. Major Jacob C. Rutherford, surgeon, 1st Regiment, is designated as acting brigade surgeon.

VARIOUS.

The Boston Herald, referring to the 9th N. Y. Regiment, which was in camp last week, says: "Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Rand, who, by the way, is a B-ton boy, and served during the war in the 1st Massachusetts, has received many complimentary notices from the New York papers for his masterly handling of the regiment in battalion drills. The Rand boys are military way through. One brother was killed while serving with the 1st Massachusetts, and another commands the highest percentage company in the famous New York Seventh."

There will be no encampment of the Maryland National Guard this year.

Adjt.-Gen. Porter, in Orders No. 2, Camp of Instruction, New York, publishes instructions relative to grand guards, compiled by Col. F. Phisterer, post adjutant. In introducing the subject the Orders announce that "instructions to cover every contingency, situation, condition and detail cannot be prescribed; general maxims only can be laid down, and their proper and suitable application must be left to the officer or officers in command. There are many text-books on this subject, by foreign and by American authors. The one from which this paper is principally compiled, and the study of which is recommended to the officers, is an American production of the highest order, the 'Elements of the Art of War,' prepared by Prof. James Mercuri, of West Point, for the use of the cadets of the U. S. Army."

Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, of New Jersey, in General Orders, publishes a report from Lieut. S. E. Smiley, U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Rutgers College, N. J., announcing the following-named students graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., June 18, as showing special aptitude for military service: Allen Price Ford, Crosswicks, N. J.; Howard Goff, East Creek, N. J.; Samuel Hobart Lockett, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.

Why is it that the State of New York spends hundreds of thousands of dollars on her National Guard, writes Colonel F. Feigl in the *Houston Post*, builds armories that cost thousands of dollars, uniform their men, pay them for parades, camp duty, rifle practice, and any other duty they may perform, in fact, take excellent care of their National Guard and seldom refuse any request that is made? I am sure that the Legislature of the State of New York is composed of practical men, and unless they, as well as the Governor, did not think the expense thus incurred essential to the welfare of the State, such an expenditure would never be tolerated. I hardly think that New York State, in the midst of civilization, is in more danger of invasions, riots or other disturbances than the State of Texas, with her Mexican borders and Indian Territory. Nevertheless New York has an army of 32,000 men—one-half the size of the standing army of the United States. Texas has 1,500 men, and the largest territory in the United States to protect. The least Texas could do for her citizen soldiers would be to build armories, uniform their men and care for them as they should be. Every city and town in the State has a military organization. Let these organizations form a State association and use their influence in electing friends of the militia—such men will be liberal-minded and honorable—only narrow minds are against martial law.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Infantry Fire Tactics for the Canadian Militia," by Major C. B. Moyne, R. E. It is an interesting and instructive essay, and refers among other things to Outline Description of a Modern Battle, The Man, Estimation of Ranges and Backsight Elevations, The Evil of Uncontrolled Fire, Individual Firing, Subdivision of Ranges, Collective Firing, Use of Combined Sights, The Direction, Control, and Discipline of Fire, etc.

At the recent evolutions at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y., of the 1st Brigade, one of the many points of interest was the action of the 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendell, in camping on the field during the night previous to the battle, and in securing for its use a portable camp kitchen on two wheels, to which one or two horses may be hitched. It is the invention of L. Malen, a Frenchman, and is said to have been adopted by the French Army. The kitchen comprises, in the first place, a furnace and the necessary chimney, in which any kind of fuel may be used. Above the furnace are contrivances for making coffee, soups, stews, for roasting meats and for boiling water, and for keeping things warm. The large size kitchens will provide food, including all the possibilities above mentioned, for 400 men. Capt. Wendell had a kitchen of a smaller size, which was carried

on an express wagon, and it was capable of cooking the food for 100 men. Supper was prepared for 60 men, who reported for duty in Capt. Wendell's command, and on Saturday morning they breakfasted on the results of the kitchen's cooking, and after the action the hungry and thirsty members of the battery found the handy little kitchen steaming with good things ready for them. The portable kitchen is a valuable invention.

The Court, of which Col. H. Dowd, 12th N. Y., is president, has concluded its labors on the cases of Capt. Ryan, 60th Regt.; Capt. Du Bois, 2d Regt.; and Lieut. Patterson, 7th Regt. It is hardly likely that the findings of the Court in the above cases will be made public for several weeks yet.

Among the many conspicuous gentlemen who are members of Troop A, New York National Guard, which has just finished such a satisfactory week of instruction at the State camp, the tall and finely-proportioned form of Private E. H. Ficken is prominent. Mr. Ficken, besides his soldierly qualities, is distinguished as an architect and a borsman, and was a few years ago famous as a champion amateur athlete. He also has a knowledge of signaling, being formerly a member of the Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade, and altogether possesses exceptional qualities as a military man, and is an enthusiastic soldier.

Major John A. Fitch, a gallant soldier of the Rebellion, who commanded Battery E, 1st Ill. Vol. Art., during the war, died suddenly at his home in Chicago on July 10.

The gun detachments of Delaware College Cadets will be organized for the annual encampment at Camp Benjamin T. Biggs, Delaware Nat. Guard, into a battalion of two companies, under command of 1st Lieut. Geo. Le Roy Brown, 11th U. S. Inf., commandant of cadets.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Impatient.—The medals, it is expected, will be issued in a few days.

G.—See our editorial remarks in JOURNAL OF JULY 12, p. 581, in regard to the "final Board" at Fort Monroe.

J. S. asks: Is there an organization composed of soldiers of the Regular Army similar to the G.A.R.? Ans.—Yes.

G. W. K.—We do not undertake to decide questions of discipline between post commanders and their subordinates, such as that you present.

Trooper.—Write to Colonel C. McK. Leoser, 34 Beaver Street, New York City, for information as to the Cavalry Reserve Brigade Association.

Oregonia.—Gen. Fremont was restored to the Army as a major general on the retired list under the act approved April 19, 1890, which said the action was taken in view of his services to his country as explorer, administrator, and soldier.

A. T. M.—Three retirements next year, Looker, Abbott and Murray, will reduce the Pay Corps of the Navy to the number provided by law. The next retirement occurs in 1895, and unless a casualty of some other kind occurs in the meantime, there can be no more appointments until then.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

The following is the full text of the dependent pension bill, which has been signed by the President:

AN ACT granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease which, under the conditions and limitations of existing laws, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support: *Provided*, That all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of the filing of the application hereunder and shall continue no longer than the existence of the dependence.

Sec. 2. That all persons who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn support; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same: *Provided*, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act: *Provided, however*, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period: *And provided further*, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

Sec. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served 90 days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged and died, or shall thereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of 16 years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension-roll from the date of the application therefor under this act, at the rate of \$8

per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid \$2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under 16 years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16: *Provided*, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute, and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act: *And provided, further*, That said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. That no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than \$10, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions by the pension agent making payment of the pension allowed and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offence, be fined not exceeding \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

A WORD ABOUT THE BRITISH NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Emperor of Germany recently expressed his surprise that the ranking officers of the British Navy seemed to be excluded from prominent places in the Government. The London *Globe* of June 17 says:

The State concert of last Friday (June 15) formed no exception to the general rule under which, on all such occasions, from Birthday Gazzette to balls, the Navy is persistently left out in the cold. Of officers below the rank of admiral three post captains only were invited, and these were the captain of the Royal yacht, an equerry to the Prince of Wales, and the private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; while thirty colonels, four majors, and seven captains were among the military guests. No wonder that naval men feel sore when they are so openly slighted by the court officials.

I was at the Queen's levee, at St. James Palace, when the Prince of Wales received for Queen Victoria, and I was surprised at the absence of the Navy blue coat, when I stumbled next to an officer of the British Navy, who said to me at once, "Do you observe how few navy men are present at this great reception that tests the loyalty to the crown? These redcoats are all army officers, and they number two-thirds of all the people here. Our Victoria Government values only the army."

I see what you say, I replied, but I thought that

the English people regarded your navy as the bulwark of England's defence. CUNNINGHAM, J. S.
LONDON, June 18, 1890.

ANECDOCE OF GENERAL CROOK.

In the recent report of the Senate Committee on Pensions in the case of Mrs. Crook, widow of Maj. Gen. Geo. Crook, U. S. A., appears a letter not dated, but evidently written in 1864, while Gen. Crook was a prisoner in Richmond, after his capture in West Virginia. It is as follows:

BELLEVUE, BEDFORD CITY, VA.

SIR: The morning papers have just informed me of your capture. During Gen. Hunter's advance on Lynchburg, last summer, the column of the Army under your command encamped within sight of my residence. Your headquarters were with Mr. Wilks, my near neighbor. On my return from the British Provinces in October, this gentleman stated to me that, in conversation with him, you mentioned incidentally that my house was on the list of those ordered to be burned. Mr. Wilks stated, in reply, that I had been absent many months from the country, and that my wife, daughter, and a few young ladies were the only white persons on the place. The result was (in entire accordance with the reputation you have acquired among our people during the war) that, although my premises were visited by a detail of men who took the corn and meat of which your troops were in need, my family were treated with perfect respect and no other property in any degree molested.

The incident has probably passed from your recollection. Your own sense of duty and propriety alone controlled your conduct. It always will be gratefully remembered by me and every member of my household. I presume that, under arrangements for exchange, your confinement will be a brief one. If, during its existence, there is any mode in which I can possibly contribute to your comfort, I trust you will not deny me the gratification. I have directed my son, Lieut. Holcombe, who is about returning to his command, to call and see you. If you have the slightest occasion for anything so cheap as our Confederate currency, he carries a blank check, which I beg you will fill to any amount, and he will furnish the money. His mother also asks your acceptance of a small basket of provisions, which may be an improvement on your ordinary fare. If my son informs me that your exchange will not promptly take place, I will go to Richmond to pay my respects to you in person and to ascertain whether I can in any way help to expedite it. With the highest respect,

JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

Major Gen. Crook, U. S. Army.

A FORT DELAWARE correspondent writes: "About 4 P. M. July 14 Ordnance Sergeant Wm. Welsh, U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Delaware, Del., and the mail carrier, Henry Alden, rescued the life of four men from drowning in the Delaware River. Their boat had capsized about one-quarter of a mile from the fort dock; the heavy swells and rough sea cer-

ried the men off, and but for the timely arrival of the ordnance sergeant and the mail carrier the men would have perished.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Calmann Lévy, Editeur, Paris, we receive "Tome Septième de l'Histoire de la Guerre Civile En Amérique par M. Le Comte de Paris, Ancien Aide du Camp du Général MacClellan." The previous volume closed the account of the Gettysburg Campaign. In this we are transferred to the scene of operations between the Western armies and the Confederate forces. The volume opens with an account of the operations at Tullahoma, Cumberland Gap and Davis Cross Roads. Next one chapter is devoted to Chickamauga, another to Kelly's Farms, and a third to Horseshoe Ridge. This completes the first part of the volume, which covers the history of the military operations on the upper Tennessee during the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1863. The second part is devoted to the siege of Chattanooga, the chapters being severally entitled "Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge." A third part gives some account of operations during the third winter of the war at Fort Sanders, Charleston and in the far West. The Lincoln-Seymour campaign for the Presidency, the antics of the peace party, the New York draft riots, and the peace commission episode are described in the first chapter, and Sibley's campaign against the Sioux closes the last chapter.

Gale and Polden, the military publishers of Chat-ham, Eng., have issued a sixth edition of "Battalion Drill Made Easy," corrected to April, 1890. This is a valuable and instructive work by Wm. Gordon, quartermaster of the 2d Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, a veteran soldier.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GEN. POLAVIEJA has recently been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

The Prince of Wales July 27 inaugurated the Bisley rifle meeting, the successor of Wimbledon. The Princess fired the first shot.

GREAT preparations are being made at Lima to receive and inter the remains of the Peruvian heroes who lost their lives during the late war with Chile.

DISPATCHER from La Libertad announces that the Government of Salvador has declared a state of siege. War with Guatemala is imminent, and 20,000 Salvador soldiers are stationed along the frontier.

LOD WOLSELEY was offered the Indian command five years ago: he refused it. He was offered the Indian command the other day: he again refused it. Sir Redvers Buller, now Q.-M. General, is to succeed him as Adjutant-General.

THE 1st and 2d Army Corps of France, nearly 60,000 men, are to manoeuvre presently between Caubrai and Péronne under the direction of General Billot. Owing to the representations by General de Miribel, the foreign officers will in all probability be permitted to witness these manoeuvres.

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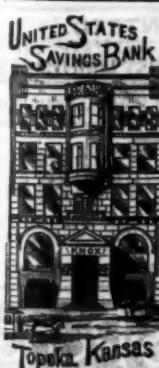
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JULY 19, 1890.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

SPEAKING of Dr. Justine's unfortunate experiments with dynamite the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that dynamite is a most ticklish substance to deal with. Lt. Graydon never ventured to fire charges of it from ordinary powder guns without a special preparation of the material enclosing each molecule in an elastic medium, and even under these circumstances only employing a very few pounds of high explosive. In fact, he found that his object was fully attained with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of dynamite, if absolute penetration of the shell enclosing it into the structure threatened could only be effected. This, indeed, was the crux of the whole matter. With an ordinary pointed steel shell and a delay-action fuze, he claims to have pierced an armored turret, detonating the dynamite during the progress of the projectile through the walls of the building, the effect being that the whole structure was wrecked and the armored roof lifted off to a distance of 30 ft. But Dr. Justine's thin steel shell will never effect such penetration, and the main object of using high explosive at all is thus rendered abortive. During the recent experiments with the *Resistance*, the ordinary Palliser chilled shell, with bursting charges of powder, did far greater execution than those charged with high explosive. The latter almost invariably burst outside the skin and only starred the surface, owing to the shock of impact setting up detonation. In fact, the 'lyddite' created a very bad impression altogether. The principal efforts should have been directed to the object of preserving both bursting charge and fuze absolutely intact until entire penetration of the shell had taken place. The War office experimenters omitted to recognize the importance of this principle, and their undertakings have resulted in ill-success. The same remark now applies to the 'exploitations' of Dr. Justin in America."

Good results are reported from the Annapolis Proving Ground of the test of the first of the 4-inch rapid-fire guns built at the Washington Navy-yard. An initial velocity of 1,900 feet p. s. was obtained with a charge of 12 lbs. of powder and projectile weighing 36 lbs. The pressure was about 12 tons. The breech mechanism worked successfully, and the whole performance of the gun is regarded by the Ordnance Bureau as entirely satisfactory.

The explosion reported in the daily papers as having taken place at Spandau is another indication of the precarious condition into which the competition to secure smokeless powder has brought small arm ammunition generally.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* gives an account of a new repeating rifle, invented by M. Paul Giffard, worked by lignified gas: "On this system, rifles can, it is said, be manufactured capable of firing, according to their calibre, from 50 to 300 consecutive shots without reloading. The force is capable of most precise regulation, all charges under the same regulation being absolutely equal. There is no recoil, and no danger of misfire. The projecting power is as great after 12 months as when first loaded. The arm is not affected by water, is extremely light, safe and cheap. A metallic cartridge is screwed under the barrel of the gun, the construction of which is a secret, which holds, according to its calibre, from 50 to 300 charges. The inventor claims that dynamite shells can be fired without danger." M. Luigi, a Corsican, has invented a repeating rifle which, he says, is an improvement on the Lebel: "A spring worked by the trigger

throws out each empty cartridge, and adjusts another in its place. The front part of the barrel is separate, and after each discharge is slid back, so as to open the magazine for the ejection of the empty cartridge. It is then brought back into position, locked, and the rifle is ready. The loosening of a screw suffices to take the entire mechanism to pieces. The trajectory has been reduced to almost a direct line. The carrying distance, with a grammie of Rothwell or ordinary French gunpowder, is estimated at 4,500 metres."

A YOUNG lady one day requested Moltke and Bismarck to write a few lines in her album. The Marshal took up the pen first and wrote: "Falsehood passes away, truth remains.—Von Moltke, Field Marshal." After reading what Moltke had written, Bismarck took the pen and added the following: "I know very well that truth will prevail in the next world, but in the meantime a Field Marshal himself would be powerless against falsehood in this world.—Von Bismarck, Chancellor of the Empire."

REVENUE MARINE.

The U. S. revenue steamer Dexter, after receiving a thorough overhauling the past month, is again on active duty. The U. S. revenue steamer Gallatin is laid up at Edgartown, Mass., for her summer's cleaning and painting.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of July 8:

W. Lotz, Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, gun cartridge primer.
N. F. Rogers, Dennis, Mass., portable dock.

P. Mauser, Oberndorf, Wurtemburg, Germany, bolt-stop with cartridge-shell ejectors for breech-loading guns.

P. Mauser, Oberndorf, Wurtemburg, Germany, shell extractor for bolt-guns.

E. G. Weir, Bristol, England, life-preserver.

A. G. Donnelly, New York, system of defending harbors by submarine torpedoes.

G. L. Enggren, Brooklyn, N. Y., Device for suspending boats in davits on vessels.

(Dated July 15, 1890.)

J. Greaty, Manchester, England, steam boiler furnace.
S. D. Smolianoff, San Francisco, explosive compound.
N. W. Moyle, Fresno City, Cal., fuse-cap fastener.
J. Smith and T. F. Horen, Cleveland, Ohio, buoyant screw-propeller.
J. Carter and W. J. Whiting, Birmingham, England, revolver.
C. W. Fishel, Carbondale, Colo., toy.
G. Meacham, Chelsea, Mass., armored vessel.

THE HEART OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

WRITING of a recent trip across the mountains of West Virginia a gifted journalist says:

"Twilight on the grade is grand. The mountain summits look like the bushy tops of trees. The sun has disappeared in a ball of fire at his 'jumping off place,' but the vivid lighting of the Western sky by the still uplifted illumination below the horizon is in marked contrast to the gathering shades behind the rushing train. From shelf to shelf, from crag to crag, from brink to brink, we almost fly. Like a flashing transformation, rendering almost past belief the fact that the scene is in the midst of the Alleghanies, comes a bit of landscape gardening with all the beauties of walks and hedges and bright hued flowers, a mountain brooklet tumbling through the centre—Buckhorn Wall, the most noted and most admired view that can be had from any known point in the Alleghany range. To enable the road to span the tremendous gorges, a massive wall of cut stone was erected for a distance of several hundred feet, and more than a hundred feet above the foundation rock. As

the river makes an abrupt turn at right angles, a deep canyon is opened up for miles. Ravines after range of mountains disappear behind each other. The shadowy outlines of single peaks stand out through the haze."

This beautiful scene is on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. near Grafton, W. Va. The entire line from the Potomac to the Ohio is a majestic panorama of the grandest views on the continent and all endowed with historic interest.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

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SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the living membranes of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. R.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

R. W. TANSILL CO., Chicago, invite all CANTEENS to address them concerning their \$25,000.00 cash distribution to Smokers, as it is something of interest to Soldiers.

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BIRTHS.

COLAHAN.—At Washington, D. C., July 5, to the wife of Lieut. C. E. Colahan, U. S. Navy, a son.

LARNED.—To Louise A. Larned, wife of Professor C. W. Larned, U. S. Military Academy, a daughter, July 2, 1890.

WILLIAMS.—At Columbus Barracks, O., July 13, to the wife of Lieutenant C. A. Williams, 21st Infantry, a son.

DIED.

DONALDSON.—Drowned, at Newport Beach, near Santa Anna, Cal., July 15, Second Lieutenant C. V. DONALDSON, 2d U. S. Infantry.

FREMONT.—At New York City, July 13, Major-General JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, U. S. Army, retired.

HERBERT.—At Beverly, N. J., July 3, Snailmaker J. C. HERBERT, U. S. Navy, retired.

MCMILLAN.—At Red Springs, N. C., July 7, WILLIAM MCMILLAN, late Naval Cadet class of 1887.

SHIPP.—At Charlotte, N. C., June 28, Hon. W. M. SHIPP, father of Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

STILLE.—Suddenly, at San Antonio, Texas, July 15, Capt. LOUIS H. STILLE, 23d U. S. Infantry.

TRUXTON.—Drowned, at Norfolk, Va., July 16, THOMAS TRUXTON, son of the late Commodore Thomas Truxton, U. S. Navy.

VAN BUREN.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., July 16, DANIEL T. VAN BUREN, formerly 1st Lieutenant 2d U. S. Artillery and Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers.

WEBB.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1890, Mrs. MARGARET ANDREWS WEBB, aged 79 years, mother of Mrs. Maggie W. Stiles, the wife of Capt. D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Infantry.

WHIPPLE.—July 16, Mrs. CORNELIA WARD WHIPPLE, wife of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and mother of Major C. H. Whipple, Pay Department, U. S. Army.

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, July 14th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this Office, until 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, August 7th, 1890, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army. Subsistence Stores—Coffee, Green—Rico, Java and Mocha; Tea, Sugar—Extra "C," Cut Loaf and Granulated; Vinegar, Asparagus, Lard, Macaroni, Milk, Mustard, Olive Oil, Peas, Green—American and French; &c., &c. Subsistence Property—Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this Office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids, should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened August 7th, 1890," and addressed to the undersigned. G. BELL, A. G. G. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., July 13th, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 12th, 1890, and opened for construction, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., of one (1) double set of officers' quarters. All information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction of Building at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and addressed to CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING, &c.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, David's Island, N. Y. H., July 1, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 11:30 a.m., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890, and opened immediately thereafter for supplying and fitting up Bath-tubs, Water-closets and Urinals in basement of 1888 Brick Barrack at this place. Plans, Specifications, general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposals will be furnished to bidders on application to this office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved to the United States. Captain J. M. HYDE, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

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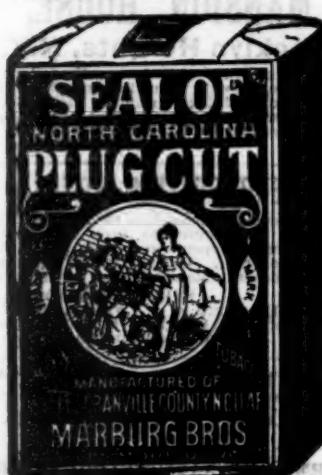
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